TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Clear. Temp. 22-12 (72-54). Tomorrow variable. LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 16-12 (61-54). Tomorrow variable. ROME: Clear. Temp. 24-11 (75-52). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 24-13 (75-59).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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No. 29,030 ** PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1976 Established 1887

But Commodities Fund Is Approved

Unctad Bars U.S. Plan For a Resources Bank

NAIROBI, May 30 (UPI).—The N Conference on Trade and velopment today rejected a key S. proposal to reshape the rld's economy but approved a ond controversial program to rganize commodity markets spite continuing reservations by ashington and some European pitals.

On a close roll-call vote at a al plenary session, the meeting ected, 33-31, a proposal by S. Secretary of State Henry ssinger to establish an inter- tional resources bank to finance the development of raw commodities in developing nations.

There were 44 abstentions in the critical vote on a one-paragraph resolution saying that consideration should be given to further study of the proposal.

In a major speech to the Unctad conference at the beginning of the month, Mr. Kissinger had proposed setting up the bank as the cornerstone of a U.S. blueprint to restructure the world's economy.

However, the idea ran into tough opposition from developing nations, which saw it as a U.S. ploy to try to sink their own favorite project of establishing a $6-billion "common fund" to finance buffer stocks of major world commodities.

The United States said the resources bank was a separate way of tackling the gap between rich and poor nations and trying to give Third World countries a better deal.

In a separate vote, the conference approved unanimously a program to reshape world commodity markets despite continuing differences among the United States, West Germany, Britain and other industrialized nations.

The six-page document was a delicately balanced compromise between Third World demands for immediate establishment of a "common fund" to finance price-stabilizing stockpiles of commodities and resistance to the idea from a small group of rich countries.

'Consensus Opinion'

The United States, West Germany, Britain and Japan finally bowed to a "consensus opinion" and helped approve the document unanimously at an evening plenary session. But West Germany and Britain read their "reservations" on a common fund into the record.

The U.S. deputy secretary of State, Charles Robinson, told the conference that the U.S. views were "still in a fluid state" and that he would make his comments at a later date.

An integrated program for commodities, which included the common fund, was finally approved after a series of meetings during the last few days.

The common fund was the major item, but the document also spelled out plans to help poor countries close the gap with rich nations by expanding their exports, improving their access to industrialized markets and expanding and diversifying technological development.

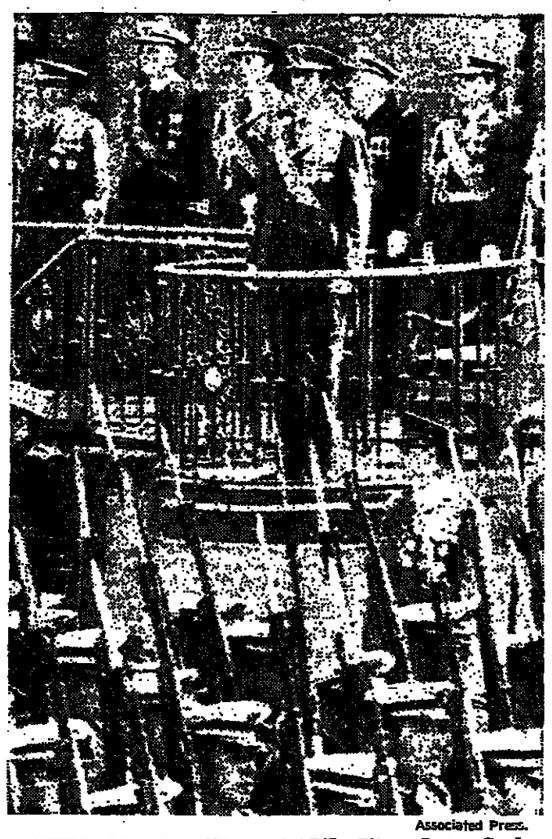
Indexing System

The Third World had also demanded a system of "indexing," linking the price of commodities with world inflation. But the final draft noted only that "world inflation and changes in economic and monetary situations" would be "taken into account" in fixing floor and ceiling prices for commodities.

On the question of debt, the conference approved a three-point program in which rich nations agreed to work out broad international guidelines to be applied on a case-by-case or country-by-country basis.

The resolution also asked the Unctad secretary-general to convene a special intergovernmental group of experts to study the debt problem and urged other existing international groups to provide guidelines in future debt negotiations.

Third World nations had demanded a special global conference to discuss rescheduling or cancellation of the bulk of $165 billion in debt owed rich nations by the poor countries.



Associated Press.

REVIEWING SPANISH PARADE—King Juan Carlos watching in Madrid yesterday a military procession that, despite efforts by reformers, was a "Victory Parade" for the Spanish Civil War. Story on Page 2.

U.S.-Dutch-Swiss Combine Rejected

South Africans to Buy 1st A-Plant From Paris

WASHINGTON, May 30 (IHT).—The South African government, in a quick turnaround, yesterday awarded a French consortium a $1-billion contract to build South Africa's first nuclear power plant.

Earlier it had indicated an intention of buying the plant from a U.S.-Dutch-Swiss combine and it is thought that the deal fell through because of U.S. and Dutch public opinion against doing business with the racially segregated country.

France has maintained good relations with South Africa and has sold arms to the Pretoria government. Neither France nor South Africa signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

In Paris, the government official who signed the contract in South Africa was asked, in a broadcast interview after his return to France, about the potential of the reactors to produce the plutonium necessary for manufacturing atomic bombs. The official, Lucien Abourdarham, said: "A nuclear center's purpose is the production of electrical energy, but it also produces several dozen kilos of plutonium each year . . . But it is only one of the necessary elements for building an atomic bomb."

International Controls

He added: "These [nuclear] centers were sold in accord with all internationally agreed controls and agreements between the two countries and the [International Atomic Energy] Agency in Vienna, which will oversee both the material and the installation."

South Africa last week broke off talks with the combine, made up of the General Electric Co., a Dutch group led by Rhine-Schelde-Verolme, and Brown, Boveri of Switzerland. They had been negotiating to construct a million-kilowatt plant at Koeburg, on the Atlantic coast 25 miles north of Cape Town. The U.S. Export-Import Bank was to have assisted with the financing.

The contract will now go to the French consortium of Framatome, Alsthom and Spie Batignolles, even though South Africa had given General Electric a "letter of intent" for the plant because it rated the GE proposal the best of three it had received.

The three proposals came from the GE combine, the French consortium and a West German group, Kraftwerke Union. The proposals were for two nuclear power plants of equal size that are to supply 3 million kilowatts of power to South Africa, half of it beginning in 1982 and the rest starting a year later.

The deal has already aroused protests in France and criticism was expected elsewhere over the comparatively close relations between Paris and Pretoria.

But diplomatic sources in Paris said they expected protests from France's West African allies to be on a formal level only.

Leaders of a number of French-speaking African countries met in Paris earlier this month and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is presumed to have told them of the deal.

The President announced last year that France would halt land and air arms sales to South Africa. His opponents said that his decision would not affect large arms contracts already concluded by France, which is South Africa's main arms supplier.

French authorities are expected to reply to criticism of their new South African deal by stating that other Western countries were prepared to clinch the deal.

France has also agreed to sell nuclear technology to Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and Libya.

Protests against the new deal were expressed today by leftist opposition circles in France.

A spokesman for the extreme left's United Socialist party said: "The power station will enable that country to perfect its nuclear arsenal and build several dozen atomic bombs very rapidly."

Lionel Jospin, a leader of the Socialist party, said: "The sale of a nuclear-power station to South Africa, a country condemned by the international community for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

NATO Fears a Pullout Of U.S. A-Arms in Italy

By William Tuohy

ROME, May 30.—North Atlan- Treaty Organization strate- ts believe NATO's effectiveness l be badly impaired if the mmunists win a role in the t Italian government.

They say contingency steps uld be taken. The United tes would pull out all nuclear apons—these are 1,000 to 1,500

Violence follows killing of youth at Italian rally. Page 2.

mic warheads under U.S. con- l in Italy—as well as other histicated military equipment, lian officials close to NATO airs believe.

I don't think the Americans going to wait until the last nute and be taken by surprise Communist involvement in the ernment," a senior Italian of- al said.

He said: "They are in the cess of formulating plans to ove sensitive equipment from ly" should the Communists o some form of governmental ver-sharing in the June 20-21 ional elections.

'or the last 30 years, NATO served as the West's bulwark inst possible attack from the iet Union or Communist East- European nations. And Italy been the centerpiece of TO's southern, Mediterranean ak.

Communist Slogan

During those years, the Comnist party in Italy had pushed slogan: "Italy Out of NATO l NATO Out of Italy."

But in recent months, the Communist leaders have adopted a much more moderate line, declaring they would not call for Italy's rejection of NATO membership. However, the Communist position on NATO seems somewhat equivocal. As Giorgio Amendola, a member of the party's executive committee, said in a recent interview: "We would maintain the defensive character of NATO but we would make sure the defense served European interests and not American interests. There must be a just interpretation of the NATO alliance.

"Basically, we would like Italy to serve as a link between East and West, and we would like to see a demilitarized zone in Europe."

Such statements have not soothed the fears of those entrusted with the responsibility of defending NATO countries in the event of Soviet attack. But unlike U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, NATO military officers have avoided comment on the Italian election campaign.

The entrance of the Communists into the government would produce grave, if not fatal, problems to the NATO Mediterranean command, the strategists say.

"NATO's only mission is to defend Western Europe from attack," a senior NATO official said. "The alliance is based on mutual agreement, trust and confidence. But this means you have to keep secret the NATO plans for defense—such things as troop commitment and positioning. You can't have any secure planning if all the information is go-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Siege in North Continues

Beirut Shelling Forces Airport to Shut at Night

BEIRUT, May 30 (UPI).—Moslem and Christian gunners pounded Beirut with mortar fire today in some of the heaviest shelling of the civil war. Rightist artillery fire tore up runways and hangar areas at Beirut International Airport, forcing the facility to suspend its night operations for the first time in the 14-month conflict.

The Civil Aviation Authority announced that the airport would be closed from 10 p.m. until 5:30 a.m. "until further notice."

Rightist militiamen had charged that leftists were using the airport for gunrunning and threatened to shell planes until the smuggling stopped.

Meanwhile, in the north, a renegade Moslem commander tightened his four-day siege of two Christian towns, defying appeals from leftist chiefs and endangering President-elect Elias Sarkis's efforts to convene peace talks.

Leftist forces said more than 1,200 mortar shells and rockets exploded in the capital during 24 hours of continuous shelling by both sides. U.S.-made and Soviet-made surface-to-surface missiles and 155-mm and 160-mm field guns were used in the shelling.

More than 160 persons died and about 400 were injured in the artillery duels and in gun battles that erupted in the central port district, along confrontation lines in the suburbs and near the eastern Christian city of Zalle.

Beirut's main power station, in the eastern suburb of Hazmieh, came under heavy shelling, cutting most of the capital's power for several hours.

Maj. Ahmed al-Maamari, commander for north Lebanon of the rebel Lebanese Arab Army, ignored calls from his own leftist leaders to call off the siege of Andkeet and Kobeyat—touching off fierce fighting throughout the northeastern Akkar Valley.

Rightist spokesmen charged that leftist shelling destroyed more than 200 homes in the besieged villages and said a delegation was leaving for Damascus to ask Syrian President Hafez al-Assad for "urgent intervention to save us from being massacred."

Palestinian and leftist leaders condemned Maj. Maamari's action, made without the sanction of his superiors, and said it could lead to new Syrian intervention.

Socialist leader Kamal Jumblat said the siege "would not serve the national interest or the interest of the national [leftist] movement." Salah Khalaf, a lieutenant of Palestinian guerrilla chief Yassir Arafat, appealed to Maj. Maamari to halt the attack before Damascus responded to the Christians' call for help.

Ratification of A-Pacts Faces Fight in Senate

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP).—Despite the acclaim by President Ford and Soviet Communist leader Leonid Brezhnev, the fate of the treaties to curb underground nuclear tests is in doubt in the Senate.

Administration specialists said privately Friday that they recognize they have an uphill struggle to gain the necessary two-thirds vote of the Senate for ratification of the treaty signed Friday and one signed in 1974 but never ratified.

An early question is whether the two treaties can be brought onto the Senate floor during the presidential election campaign.

"If they can reach the floor, I think there is a good chance of passage. But they may get bottled up in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for the rest of this year," an administration source said.

Inspection Formulas

Officials who have worked on the newest treaty, to limit peaceful nuclear explosions, believe they have devised ingenious procedures for on-site inspection in the Soviet Union. The intricate formulas were negotiated despite the long-standing opposition of the Soviet Union to any observation of its nuclear testing by foreigners.

This pact, and the curb on nuclear weapons tests signed in 1974, to which the new accord is linked, face opposition from leading contenders for the presidency.

The front-running Democratic candidate, former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, recently labeled any agreement to prohibit underground nuclear weapons tests "above 150 kilotons" as "a wholly inadequate step."

Mr. Carter said that at a minimum the United States and the Soviet Union should prohibit all nuclear explosions for five years, whether weapons tests "or so-called 'peaceful' nuclear explosions," and seek an ultimate, total ban on testing.

Ronald Reagan, Mr. Ford's challenger for the Republican nomination, who has attacked the whole pattern of U.S.-Soviet negotiations, can be expected to criticize the treaties.

A Senate source forecast that both treaties will face major opposition in the Senate, from the right and from the left.

Public Relations Move'

This source labeled the provision for on-site inspections in the Soviet Union as largely "a public relations move." He predicted that the Soviet Union "will never go into the salvo shots" of multiple nuclear blasts beyond the threshold of 150 kilotons, "and therefore there never will be any on-site inspection."

The Arms Control Association, a national group which includes many former U.S. negotiators, reiterated Friday its opposition to both proposed treaties.

The two treaties, the association's board of directors said, "represent a disheartening step backward from responsible arms-control policies."

In place of them, the association said, "the President should reopen negotiations with the Soviet Union to obtain a treaty

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Moynihan Says Some Envoys At UN Take Bribes for Votes

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May (NYT).—Daniel Moynihan, mer U.S. representative at the , said he was aware during term here last fall that votes critical General Assembly olutions were bought and sold diplomats.

There were not many cases, haps only a half-dozen inces, but in one, a vote went as little as $600," Mr. Moyan said in a telephone interw.

t should not be too surprising t such sales go on, he said, sidering the way the high cost living in New York City affects legations from poorer countries, d especially delegates below the k of ambassador, who cannot by on their salaries. "There s a lot of loose money around d an influx of small, impovshed countries to UN membership at about the same time," said.

Mr. Moynihan declined to identify those involved by name or intry.

According to delegates, there are few cases of money actually changing hands. There was no suggestion that votes had been bought by any major power such as the United States or the Soviet Union. "When the larger countries go after support, there are other ways of doing it, such as an offer of a loan or profitable trade agreement," a diplomat remarked.

Another delegate said there were more subtle ways of obtaining supporting votes than bribery. One of the most common is to invite the leader of a small country for a state visit during which a friendship pact is approved and an offer of technical assistance may be thrown in.

Mr. Moynihan said he did not find it shocking that countries engage in bargaining and did not see much difference whether votes went for cash or wheat. "All countries sell their votes in one way or the other," he commented.

A number of other delegates said they were certain that votes had been sold for thousands of dollars on some critical issues.

Two diplomats from widely different regions and political groupings, who asked not to be identified, gave similar accounts of an attempted transaction.

A delegate from one of the poorest countries was said to have been approached and handed an envelope by a North Korean representative with an urgent request that he pay careful attention to its contents. It occurred when both North Korea and South Korea were pressing General Assembly members to vote for rival resolutions.

When he opened the envelope, the delegate found that it contained not only propaganda material but also $3,000 in $100 bills. The diplomat involved could not be reached for comment but the two others acquainted with the affair said they were certain that the money had been returned.



Daniel Moynihan

5,000 Students Enrolled

Lumumba University Serves Third World—and Moscow

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, May 30 (WP).—As the closing question at his entrance interview for Moscow's Patrice Lumumba People's Friendship University, a young Indian from a remote town was asked to identify Lenin and replied instead by describing Maxim Gorky, the writer.

"I am ashamed to admit it now," said the student, Mukesh Saxena, "but Gorky was the only Russian I had ever heard of so I thought I'd try him."

Mr. Saxena was accepted anyway and today he is very well aware of Lenin—and schooled in his beliefs.

Since 1957, when there were only 134 students from the Third World countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America enrolled in Soviet universities and technical schools, the number has steadily risen, reaching a total last year of about 20,000—as many as graduated in all in the last two decades.

Carefully screened for ideological suitability, they come for four, five or six years and return home as trained engineers, scientists and economists, expected to serve their homelands. But they have also been steeped—in ways both subtle and blunt—in Moscow's political style and Marxist-Leninist doctrines.

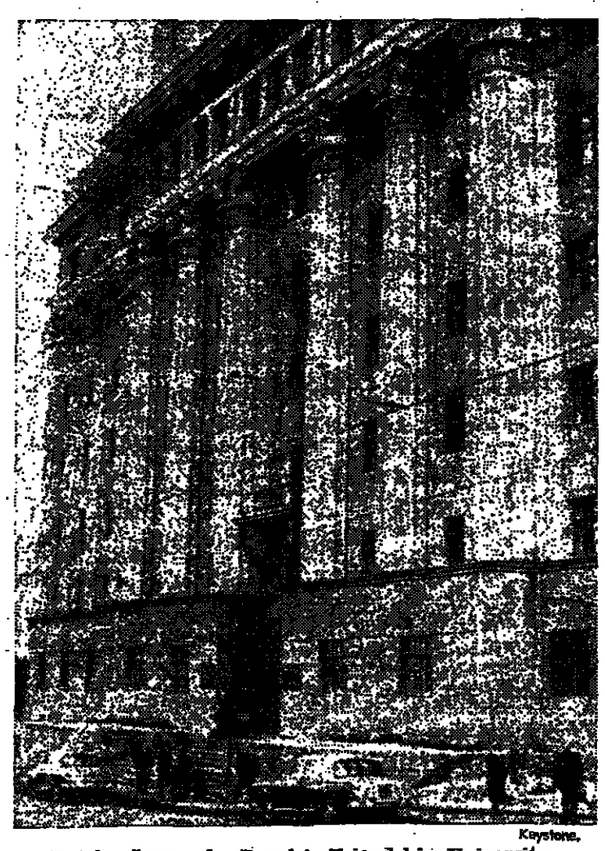
Soviet penetration of the developing world is again a major worry in the West following the success of a Soviet-supported faction in the Angolan civil war. Reports of Soviet arms aid to Mozambique for Rhodesian guerrillas and the continuing buildup in other Third World countries revive questions first asked in the 1960s about the thousands of students pouring into Moscow.

Are they meant as the vanguard of Soviet influence in the Third World, a corps of Kremlin cadres? In particular, is Lumumba University, the only institution here especially designed for foreigners, merely a "school for revolutionaries"?

Definitely not, said Vladimir Stanis, Lumumba's rector for the last five years. "There is nothing terrible about us, nothing frightening or secret." So sensitive is the matter of image, he asserted, that rifle marksmanship has been banned as a sport because it might give the wrong impression.

The university, founded in 1960 at the behest of Nikita Khrushchev

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Keystone.

Patrice Lumumba People's Friendship University.

Britain, Iceland Begin Talks Today on Settling Cod War

REYKJAVIK, May 30 (Reuters).—In a move to end the cod war, Iceland and Britain agreed today to reopen negotiations tomorrow after British warships withdraw from Iceland's disputed fishing grounds.

Talks to settle the seven-month-old fishing dispute between the two NATO allies will be held in Oslo.

Iceland had refused to negotiate until Britain removed six frigates sent to protect British trawlers defying Iceland's unilateral declaration of an exclusive fishing zone stretching 200 miles from its shores.

In London, the Defense Ministry said that the frigates would withdraw tonight to just beyond the 200-mile limit and wait there until the Oslo talks end. The Foreign Office said this was being done "in the belief that negotiations could now be held with a good prospect of agreement."

Good Atmosphere

Forty-two British trawlers now operating east of Iceland were ordered to stop fishing to help create a good atmosphere for the conference, according to London officials.

Britain will be represented at the Oslo talks by Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland and Iceland by Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson and Fisheries Minister Matthias Bjarnason.

Mr. Bjarnason said that "it is impossible for me to say if any agreement can be reached" in Oslo. But he added that, in recent exchanges between London and Reykjavik through third parties, "the lines have become clearer."

Political sources here said that the talks would focus on a British proposal for a six-month period during which up to 24 British trawlers would be allowed to operate at the same time within the 200-mile limit.

There was speculation that such an interim agreement could run from June 1 to Dec. 1—by which time both sides hope that the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference will have agreed on economic zones for coastal states.

The latest episode in the cod war flared when Iceland extended its exclusive fishing area from 50 to 300 miles in October. British trawlers and protecting frigates clashed more than 40 times with Icelandic patrol boats trying to enforce the restrictions.

In February, Iceland broke off diplomatic relations with Britain.

A series of negotiations had foundered in the last seven months, mainly over the size of the annual British catch off Iceland.

Britain first asked for 130,000 tons but later reduced its request to below 100,000. Iceland offered a maximum of 65,000 tons—but withdrew even that offer when the British frigates moved into the disputed zone.

Bhutto Reports Mao Has Cold

PEKING, May 30 (Reuters).—Chinese Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung, 82, whose health has raised questions about political currents here, is suffering from a bad cold, Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said today.

He said at a press conference that his meeting with Mr. Mao here on Thursday lasted about 20 minutes—far shorter than his previous audiences with the Chairman. Mr. Bhutto described Mr. Mao as frail but said that, apart from the bad cold, he seemed to be in "very good shape."

"He was all there and he was very quick on the uptake and grasped everything, all the nuances as well," Mr. Bhutto said. He ended a five-day visit by concluding a pact for scientific and technical cooperation and then leaving for home in a special plane.

Communist Shot to Death

Killing at Neo-Fascist Rally Stirs Bombings Across Italy

ROME, May 30 (UPI).—There was violence in cities throughout Italy today after a young Communist was shot to death at a neo-Fascist election-campaign rally.

Police reported no injuries in the bombings last night and early today of a television office in Rome, a newspaper building in the northern city of Brescia and firebombing attempts on offices of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI) in Rome and Venice.

At least one youth was injured, however, in a clash between police and about 100 young leftists just before the firebombing attempt in Venice.

The incidents occurred after rightists killed 20-year-old Communist Luigi di Rosa Friday night at an MSI rally in the mountain town of Sezze, 50 miles southeast of Rome.

Rallies Banned

Officials in 10 Italian provinces ordered a ban on MSI rallies during the weekend in an effort to prevent further violence. Italians will vote in parliamentary elections on June 20 and 21.

Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga said that he had ordered provincial officials throughout the country to consider similar bans.

The explosions began shortly before midnight yesterday when a powerful device went off at the archive offices of the Italian national television network, RAI, in Rome.

Police said that the bomb, which they estimated contained between 4.5 and 6.5 pounds of explosives, caused extensive damage but no casualties because the television office had closed two hours earlier.

Officers said they found the letters "FCA," standing for a leftist group known as the Armed Communist Formations, painted on a wall of the television building.

Against the System

RAI Director-General Michele Principe said that the bombing was "a serious attack against the system of public information and therefore against the democratic system itself."

In Brescia, police said that attackers identifying themselves as the Armed Communist Commando hurled two firebombs at the offices of the newspaper Giornale di Brescia, shattering windows and causing damage to the exterior walls of the building.

Officers said that the attackers left a painted message on a wall of the building reading: "Tonight the Armed Communist Commando has struck the Giornale di Brescit, the instrument spreading anti-proletarian propaganda. . ."

Firebombing attempts also were reported against MSI offices in Rome and Venice.

Rome police said that firebombs thrown against the front door of an MSI office in the southern part of the city caused light damage and started a fire that was extinguished by the fire department.

Youth March

In Venice, police used smoke bombs to disperse a crowd of about 100 leftist youths carrying firebombs who tried to march on an MSI office.

The bombing incidents occurred after leftists broke into MSI offices at Sezze yesterday, smashed furniture and burned party banners to protest the shooting of Mr. di Rosa.

Mr. di Rosa was shot at a neo-Fascist rally in the town, during which MSI parliamentary Deputy Sandro Saccucci brandished a pistol at heckling Communist demonstrators.

Mr. Saccucci surrendered to police after the shooting and admitted firing three shots in the air, but he denied killing the young Communist.

In response to the uproar caused by the shooting, MSI National Secretary Giorgio Almirante suspended Mr. Saccucci from the party's list of candidates in the June election.

Spain Forces Mark Franco Victory in '39

MADRID, May 30 (Reuters).—King Juan Carlos today took the salute at a parade of Spain's armed forces in a celebration still named, despite efforts by reformers, for the Nationalists' civil war victory over the Republicans in 1939.

Armed forces leaders last week fought off a challenge by reformers in the government to name the event "Armed Forces Day Parade" instead of "Victory Parade."

King Juan Carlos, pledged to reconcile Spaniards divided by the war, stood for 90 minutes as 11,500 men of the three branches of the armed forces, military cadets, police and Civil Guards passed by.

The Democratic Military Union, a secret officers society seeking early establishment of democracy in Spain, said in a statement it was necessary to "stop speaking of war and victory and to begin construction of a fraternal and peaceful Spain."

Discords Brought Up

The statement said the armed forces should work to heal the wounds of the civil war. "This is not possible if, each year . . . its discords are brought up again by commemorating it."

Displayed for the first time this year were a squadron of French-built Mirage F-1 interceptors and a company of AMX-30 tanks, made here under French license.

The biggest round of applause was reserved for the Spanish Legion, one of the last Spanish units to leave the Western Sahara when Spain ceded it to Morocco and Mauritania in February.

Meanwhile, Queen Sofia on Friday became the first reigning Spanish queen to visit an active Jewish synagogue since the Jewish community was banished from Spain in 1492.

The Queen, 37, attended a Sabbath service in Madrid's only synagogue as part of a part-time course in contemporary humanities she is taking at Madrid University.

Soviet Police Bar Leningrad Show Of Unofficial Art

MOSCOW, May 30 (AP).—Police blocked an exhibition of unorthodox art in Leningrad today, detaining a number of artists and seizing at least six paintings, participants in the exhibition reported.

The artists were released several hours later, according to their friends.

Reports of the number of persons detained ranged from 7 to 14. The exhibit, at the Peter and Paul Fortress, across the Neva River from the Hermitage Art Museum, was dedicated to the late Leningrad abstract painter Yevgeny Rukhin.

Mr. Rukhin, 32, died last Sunday in a fire in his studio. He was one of the Soviet Union's best known rebels in the "unofficial art" movement.

Participants said permission to hold the exhibition was refused in advance. The fortress, a popular Leningrad strolling place and tourist attraction, is not generally used for art shows.

The MINORITY RIGHTS GROUP's new Report:

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Eanes Prefers Exile if Carvalho Wins Presidency

LISBON, May 30 (UPI).—Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the army chief of staff and a candidate in next month's presidential elections, said in an interview published today that he would leave the country if ex-military security chief Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho were elected president.

Gen. Eanes said that Maj. Carvalho, 40, allegedly implicated in a leftist military revolt in November, "does not serve the people because he has clearly shown that he knows very little about the people." Maj. Carvalho, who was demoted from general, announced his candidacy last week.

"However, if the people should decide that he must be the president of the republic, I personally would not accept it and would leave this country," Gen. Eanes, 41, told the Oporto newspaper Jornal de Noticias.

Other opponents facing Gen. Eanes and Maj. Carvalho in Portugal's first free presidential elections in 50 years on June 27 are Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, Communist party Central Committee member Octavio Pato, and Pompilio da Cruz, who was running on behalf of the refugees from the former African colonies.

Kosygin, Bakr in Talks

BAGHDAD, May 30 (Reuters).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr met today to discuss inter-Arab relations and the strengthening of ties with the Soviet Union.



United Press International.

Communist party leaders field questions from voters sitting in a Roman square.

And the Interests of Moscow

Lumumba University Serves the Third World

(Continued from Page 1)

and named a year later for the assassinated Congolese leader, now has 5,000 students in six main faculties. There is an ambitious research program, a partly finished modern campus and a list of alumni that includes technocrats, professors and government officials in 92 countries.

No Boasting

If there are many revolutionaries, guerrillas or terrorists on that roster, officials here do not boast about them and express indignation at the very idea.

"We have created a wonderful university, a splendid place, a means of assisting the independent development of these countries," Mr. Stanis said.

More than 70 per cent of the 1,000 faculty members have advanced degrees, he said—almost as many as at Moscow State University. Academic standards are being upgraded in an effort to win international recognition for Lumumba diplomas—still not accepted in some countries.

"How can anyone fairly claim," asked Mr. Stanis, "that we are concerned only with politics here?"

And yet, there is no dispute—Mr. Stanis readily acknowledges it—that Lumumba's education carries a distinctly Marxist aura, an inescapable ideological gloss. "Be a realist," he told a visitor. "I'm a Communist. My colleagues are Communists. We consider our ideas the best and we're not going to conceal that."

What that means in practice is intensive daily exposure to Soviet propaganda. The corridors of Lumumba buildings are plastered with Communist slogans and banners. Only Soviet-approved newspapers and magazines are available in the library. Student meetings on controversial issues like Angola invariably follow the Kremlin line.

'Optional' Courses

Although courses in Marxist-Leninism, Soviet history and philosophy are optional for most foreigners, enrolment in them is quietly encouraged by faculty advisers. According to a long-time Lumumba employee, many of these counselors are experienced "agitators" whose nominal responsibility for student well-being extends to "shaping their attitudes."

Maoism, anarchism and leftist activism of the sort found in Western universities, however, apparently have no place at Lumumba.

Recruitment of radicals in the early years—Rohana Wijiwera, leader of the Ceylon Liberation Front which unsuccessfully attempted an uprising in 1971, for instance, was a student in the mid-1960s—caused trouble for the Soviet Union with nonaligned countries concerned that their students might be used against them.

As a result, officials said, selection of students is confined almost entirely now to those backed by their national education ministry or some authorized agency for cultural relations with the Soviet Union. "Of course," said Mr. Stanis, Lumumba is still looking for young people whose "point of view" is compatible with Soviet aims.

"While training highly qualified specialists," the director said in a speech last year, "the university educates them as patriots devoted to the cause of national independence and progress in their countries and as internationalists—fighters for friendship among peoples."

Any hint of dissent from Moscow's official position, therefore, gets a firm rebuke. After the massacre of Israeli athletes by Palestinian terrorists at the 1972 Munich Olympic games, a Lumumba instructor recalled recently, a young physics professor proposed a moment of silence for the slain.

Although the students complied, someone promptly complained about the deviation from unstinting support for Palestinian actions and the next day watched by a senior official at the school, the professor apologized to the class for his error.

Some influence is also exercised by the Soviet students at the university, who make up about 25 per cent of the total, somewhat more than in the early years. Nearly all of them, sources said, are designated by party organizations and are thoroughly briefed on their responsibility to proselytize informally among the outsiders.

"Complete reliability is the main test for our students at Lumumba," a source said, "and not their intellectual potential."

Contacts Limited

Contacts between the Soviet and foreign students, however, are evidently not as extensive as they might be, even though many of them live together in dormitories. In the first place, for reasons of efficiency and control, students are organized into national groups—with allowances for tribal or regional frictions—that tend to function as units in arranging recreation activities.

Moreover, many of the Russians are said to be reluctant to get too close to foreigners because of security problems that might result. While dating and even occasional marriages between Russians and foreigners have been recorded, Russian men at Lumumba are said to be extremely distant.

"Our students are careerists," a teacher explained, "and they know that marrying some Asian or African would prevent them from ever getting any responsible party position."

Adjustment to life in Moscow is not easy for the foreigners, most of whom come from tropical or subtropical countries. Aside from the six-month Russian winter, predictable language problems and getting accustomed to monotonous Soviet diets, there are racial difficulties. Blacks especially say they still encounter racism (although the problem is not what is was in the 1960s when a Soviet newspaper claimed that African students were marrying white girls and then selling them into slavery).

Small Allowance

Students receive 90 rubles a month (about $125) for all food, clothes, books and entertainment, which is twice as much a Soviet scholarship recipients, but still not enough, many complain. Vacation plane fares are not provided—the cost for a full degree program is about 16,000 rubles a person—so it is not unusual for students to spend long years away from home.

Peter Kisima, now 26, arrived in Moscow six years ago from Tanzania to study civil engineering. He has not seen his parents, six sisters and two brothers or the farm where he grew up since then—and he misses them. His life at Lumumba he tersely describes as "normal."

Mr. Saxena, the Indian who had never heard of Lenin, is better off. His father is a tax commissioner in Agra and he has already been home once in the last two years. Indians also benefit from their considerable numbers at Lumumba—the current contingent is about 300—which seems to make the surroundings more amenable.

Other large groups come from Syria and Bangladesh, Nigeria and Colombia. There are now five Angolans. Shifting alliances often pose difficulties. Chileans for instance, who came during the era of Salvador Allende's Marxist regime, are stranded now in Moscow. Few would risk returning.

Academic pressures, loneliness, disciplinary violations and presumably some cases of political nonconformity result in a dropout rate of around 25 per cent, officials said. Wherever possible, they add, rejects are transferred to other schools, usually less demanding technical training faculties. There is a reluctance to send back students completely empty-handed.

"We hardly brought them here to turn them into failures," a Lumumba instructor said.

Results Questioned

Is the effort here and in other Soviet institutions worth the trouble and expense to the Kremlin?

Judging from the increasing number of students enrolled each year, the Russians certainly think it is a mark of superpower prominence in a postcolonial age. Whatever Moscow's secret hopes and plans for direct political influence through the graduates, having so many impressionable young people engulfed in Soviet life plainly must have an effect.

At least one African student, however, has his doubts about Soviet success in winning adherents. An adage widely accepted at Lumumba, he told a Russian friend, is, "If you want to produce a Communist, send him to Paris. If you want a capitalist, send him to Moscow."



Associated Press.

Nadine Chaval talks to reporters following her release.

Mexican Abductors Release Daughter of Belgian Envoy

MEXICO CITY, May 30 (AP).—The 16-year-old daughter of the Belgian ambassador here was released by kidnappers late yesterday after being held since Tuesday. Her family reportedly paid her leftist captors a $408,000 ransom.

"I am very happy the nightmare is over but the only thing that worries me is my father and mother," Nadine Chaval said. Her father, André Chaval—confined to bed after a nervous breakdown shortly after the kidnapping—reportedly was overcome with emotion on seeing his daughter and had become worse.

Miss Chaval was abducted, while she was traveling to school, by a group calling itself the 23d of September Communist League. The kidnappers initially demanded $300,000 but agreed to compromise after Mrs. Chaval pleaded at a news conference that the family could not raise that much.

The girl was released 24 hours after the ransom was reportedly paid. She was described as tired and hungry but well.

A member of the Chaval family said that Miss Chaval was left by her kidnappers in the Lomas section of the city, close to the Turkish Embassy.

Canan Turkmen, the wife of Turkish Ambassador Ddogan Turkmen, said that she and her husband were notified by a maid that the girl had arrived at their home. The Turkmens, who are friends of the Chaval family, took the girl to her home.

OPEC Partners Forced to Go Along

Saudi Dominance Clear at Oil-Price Meeting

By David A. Andelman

KUTA BEACH, Bali, Indonesia, May 30 (NYT).—Saudi Arabia has emerged from the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in the position of virtually dictating the major policy decisions of the group.

The picture gathered yesterday from interviews with a number of delegates and a series of comments by Saudi Arabia's powerful Ahmed Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum, was that of many delegations being forced into going along with Saudi Arabia on extending the oil-price freeze, possibly until the end of this year.

"I wish them good luck," Sheikh Yamani said before boarding his executive jet for the flight home. "No one can increase [the price] without Saudi Arabia."

And, he conceded, "I think some [delegations] were bitter and I can see why."

Most to Lose

Saudi Arabia's power in the 13-member organization is based on its production of nearly twice as much petroleum as the next largest OPEC producer, Iran, and nearly 10 times as much as some of the smaller producers.

As a result, Saudi Arabia has the most to lose by a drop in demand by the consuming countries that might result from a price increase supported by most of the smaller producers, who would like to make up in higher prices what they cannot earn without increased production.

Yet Sheikh Yamani said he had no doubt that the freeze begun in September, and which was continued indefinitely after the closing OPEC session Friday night, would last at least until the end of the year. The price freeze was to have ended June 30.

Special Meeting

Sheikh Yamani said he did not expect a break in the price freeze in the next few months. "I don't see why we should go to a special meeting," he said.

Nevertheless, after the final session of the conference, Venezuela's chief delegate, Valentin Hernandez Agosta, minister of mines and hydrocarbons, said that several delegations wanted another meeting in two months and others supported a special session in September to consider lifting the freeze. The next regular meeting was set for December in Qatar.

At one point, Sheikh Yamani lectured reporters about the "realities" of the present price situation:

"It was the Saudi Arabian crude that OPEC wants to increase [in price] and it doesn't mean they have the right to increase it without our consent. We just said no because we believe that this is in the interest of OPEC as well as in the interest of the whole world, whose economy is just about to recover."

Sheikh Yamani added that three other delegations, which he declined to name, supported Saudi Arabia in continuing the price freeze.

But other delegates, particularly of some countries such as Iran who were desperately pressing for even a token increase now in anticipation of a larger increase next year to generate cash for faltering development programs, saw the matter differently.

All Over Now

"We had quite a fight," another delegate said. Then he shrugged: "But it's all over now. What can we do with Yamani?"

Earlier this year, some countries cut the prices on the heavier grade crude oil when demand began to falter—to as low as $11.30 a barrel instead of the $11.51 fixed for Saudi Arabian light, the figure that will remain unchanged under the price freeze.

It is clear that the OPEC members will closely watch the fluctuating demand for the different grades of oil by the industrialized countries.

"That's the only weapon, a powerful one, we'll have to use the sheikh with at the next meeting," a delegate said. "And believe me, we need a weapon."

NATO Officials Fear Pullout Of U.S. Atomic Arms in Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to get back to Moscow through Communist officials in the government."

In addition to security problems, NATO officials worry about the curtailment of the Italian defense budget under a government in which Communists would share power.

"If you take the money away, a NATO officer said, "you pull the teeth out of NATO. And would the Communists appropriate large necessary sums for defense when they are committed to all sorts of other domestic spending?"

NATO officials also wonder which side Communist leaders in an Italian government would support in the case of conflict between Western European and Eastern Communist countries.

Where They Stand

"In the event of trouble," asked an official, "where would they really stand?"

A major NATO hypothesis is that a crisis will develop in Yugoslavia after President Tito leaves the scene, possibly prompting Soviet intervention. What then, the question is asked, would be NATO's response? To this, Mr. Amendola replies somewhat cryptically: "We prefer not to pose the question. It is a political fiction."

Naples serves as the supreme headquarters for the NATO South Command; Verona in northeastern Italy is headquarters for the land forces, and nearby Vicenza is the base for the NATO Tactical Air Command in Italy.

But NATO officers note that the NATO forces belong to the member countries, and they are only assigned to NATO in an emergency or for maneuvers.

Currently, there are only 12,000 U.S. servicemen in Italy, most of them logistical supply forces to provide back-up for the U.S. Sixth Fleet based in Naples as well as for those air and ground units that would come into the country in time of war. In comparison, there are 220,0 U.S. troops—mostly comb forces—in West Germany.

Italy has a standing army about 360,000 which could con under the NATO command case of Europe-wide hostilities.

When NATO was founded aft World War II, many U.S. British and French diploma were against including Italy the alliance because of its p sumed political instability.

Inner Circle

But Italy joined NATO and time gained membership in t Nuclear Planning Group, NAT inner circle, charged with t most sensitive strategic and t tical planning.

When Communists moved in the government in Portugal, a NATO member, they w denied access to top NAT military planning material. A some diplomats here believe th should the Communist party ta an active role in an Italian go ernment, Italy would be shut c from the most secret plans. Th Italy would be denied me bership in the Nuclear Planni Group as well as other sensit NATO committees, officials b lieve.

"If the Communists particip in a government in any signi cant way, you can make su that NATO will not continue send the Defense Ministry hig security papers," an Italian o ficial said.

A NATO official added: "If t Communists enter the gover ment, Italy is going to become second-class NATO member.

"And without Italy, the Me terranean is endangered; a without the Mediterranean, NAT itself—as a functioning alliance is in jeopardy."

© Los Angeles Times.

South Africans Will Purchas First A-Plant From France

(Continued from Page 1)

its apartheid policy, is quite surprising." He expressed a fear that South Africa would be able to develop military nuclear technology.

The Council of the Federation of Protestant Churches in France also protested the sale. The council expressed its "disapproval of this type of commercial transaction" and said: "Legitimate internal economic preoccupations cannot justify an initiative which implies a serious risk of dissemmination of atomic armament."

The contract signed yesterday covered construction of only the first plant, leaving undecided the identity of the interests that would build the second plant. Sources here said the contract for the second plant may go to the West Germans if talks about loan guarantees are successful.

The sources said that South Africa was furious about the opposition that had built up in the United States and the Netherlands because of South Africa's racial policies and because of fears that South Africa might divert plutonium out of the atomic power plants to make nuclear bombs.

Three U.S. environmental groups last week filed a lawsuit seeking to force the government to block the GE sale because they said South Africa might use the power plants to breed plutonium with which to make its own nuclear bombs.

Congressional opponents of the sale would undermine the U.S. government's announced policy of support for black majority rule in southern Africa.

In the Netherlands, too, South Africa's apartheid policy was a key issue. The Cabinet debated the matter for two days last week, then announced that it had postponed a decision because it was split on the issue.

The three firms in the Dutch grouping in the combine yesterday blamed the Dutch government for the loss of the contract. A statement issued by Rhine-Schelde-Verolme said that the government did not fulfill its offer to cooperate by granting credit guarantee. The statement also was issued on behalf of the two other Dutch firms involved, Bredero and Conprimo.

South African officials confirmed that their rejection of the U.S.-Dutch-Swiss contractor hinged on the failure of the Dutch government to provide necessary guarantees and assurances by May 21.

The source of the nuclear fuel for the two plants has not been announced.

A Ford administration source said: "We're hoping the South Africans stay with . . . [GE] for the fuel contract because it will exercise control over the reprocessing of the [uranium] fuel. This control guarantees that we know where the [extracted] plutonium goes."

A-Pacts Face Senate Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

banning all nuclear weapons tests."

The 150-kiloton limit on weapons tests is far too high, the association said, "more than 10 times the size of the weapon that devastated Hiroshima."

'New Respectability'

In addition, this group said, the second pact gives "new respectability" to peaceful nuclear explosions that "can be used by other countries as an excuse to justify nuclear weapons development."

In private, some administration officials concede that "the threshold" on nuclear testing, for both weapons tests and peaceful explosions, is "higher than we would like." But a source said, "In time it can change. This is a valuable first step."

Any inspection that does take place would only be on Soviet territory under existing programs. The United States several years ago abandoned peaceful nuclear explosions, on the grounds that they were not efficient enough for the cost involved.

No one claimed Friday that the new accord on peaceful explosions will move forward the central issue in U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations, the stalemated Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

Although no U.S. official will publicly acknowledge it, these negotiations have been slowed down by the election campaign, especially by the charges directed at U.S. policy by Mr. Reagan.

Paris Police Seize 3, Say Drug Ring Broken

PARIS, May 30 (Reuters).—Police said today that they have broken a narcotics smuggling operation between Southeast Asia and Europe by arresting three men and seizing 15 kilograms of heroin worth 12 million francs ($2.5 million)—one of the most valuable hauls confiscated in France in recent years.

The three—from Thailand, Hong Kong and the Netherlands—were arrested here last week and are to be charged soon. Police said they planned to smuggle the heroin to the Netherlands.

Protestants Give Civil War Threat

BELFAST, May 30 (UPI).—Protestant leaders warned today that "immediate civil war" could break out if Roman Catholics strike back at Protestant vigilante patrols. The warning was issued as vigilantes were to begin night patrols to protect Protestant lives and property from the Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

A Roman Catholic, meanwhile, was killed before dawn today in Belfast—a milkman who was shot as he was making deliveries.

The IRA Provisionals, reacting to the planned Protestant patrols, issued a statement in Dublin yesterday saying that "ruthless and decisive action will be taken against the originators" of the patrol force.

Soviet Goods Rejected

MOSCOW, May 30 (Reuters).—More than 10 million items of clothing, 8 million pairs of shoes and 23 million meters of fabric were returned to Soviet factories last year because they were of poor quality, the newspaper Trud reported yesterday.

3 Paris Newspapers Blocked by Walkout

PARIS, May 30 (AP).—Yesterday's editions of three Pren newspapers did not appear b cause of a strike by members a printing trade union.

The strike prevented publicati tion of Le Figaro, France-So and the sports daily L'Equip Member of the General Confed ation of Labor printers unio walked off the job after Le F garo and France-Soir resigne from the syndicate of Paris daili which had been negotiating a ne agreement with the unio

Work returned to normal t day but union members will me again this week to decide wh action to take.

Rothschild Bank Bombe

PARIS, May 30 (UPI).—A pow erful bomb exploded at a branc of the Rothschild Bank late t night, slightly wounding a woma and her baby who were passin by, police said. The bank branc is on the Rue du Faubourg S Honore.

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VW Picks Site For Plant in Pennsylvania

W. German Auto Firm In Tentative Decision

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT).—Volkswagen has tentatively chosen an unfinished Chrysler facility near New Stanton, Pa., for its first U.S. assembly plant, Milton Shapp, governor of Pennsylvania, has announced.

But he cautioned Friday that the decision is contingent upon successful conclusion before June 20 of detailed negotiations with the West German company.

Should an agreement not be reached, the financially troubled auto manufacturer has indicated that its second choice would be an unused military tank plant in Brook Park, Ohio, near Cleveland.

In New Stanton, a town of 2,400, located about 30 miles southeast of Pittsburgh, reaction was jubilant.

"I think it's a great thing because it will create a lot of jobs in our area," commented John Reagan, the mayor of New Stanton. "Our borough is small but in this 4 1/2-square-mile area we have lots of room for expansion. It looks like we will have a real boom town."

But at Volkswagen, which is planning to invest up to $200 million in the project, the reaction was confusion. The company had reportedly planned an announcement for this week but, after several days of rampant rumors, Ohio's Gov. James Rhodes earlier on Friday released a confidential letter containing the decision. Even the company's New York office did not know which site had been chosen.

The selection follows extensive lobbying by the two finalists—as well as by 11 other sites—for the 5,000 jobs that the plant is expected to provide by 1983. For the Pennsylvania community, it will mean more than $1 million a year in direct tax income.

To attract Volkswagen, Pennsylvania offered a wide variety of financial incentives including low-interest financing, local property tax credits and manpower recruiting and training funds. The state will also make certain road and rail improvements.

In addition, the Pennsylvania package is believed to compensate for higher site acquisition costs. Although precise figures are not available, Chrysler invested about $40 million in the New Stanton plant before halting construction in 1971, while the price of the Brook Park tank plant, now owned by the U.S. government, is believed to be about $16 million.



Associated Press.

ON THE (CAMPAIGN) TRAIL—Ronald Reagan riding in a parade on Saturday while campaigning in California.

Loose Stop-Carter Alliance Is Alive but Not Making Gains

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 30 (NYT).—The stop-Carter movement is alive but not particularly well in Washington.

"Movement" may be too strong a word. Certainly there is no cabal functioning here. Rather, there is a loose and shifting alliance of persons who either dislike Jimmy Carter or like someone else better and know that the former Georgia governor must be stopped short of the 1,505 delegates needed for Democratic presidential nomination to give the other aspirants a chance.

It will not be easy, because Mr. Carter seems certain to emerge from the final primaries on June 8 with between 1,100 and 1,350 delegates, and the record of recent stop actions—against John Kennedy in 1960, Richard Nixon in 1968, and Sen. George McGovern in 1972—is unimpressive.

But the effort is under way, accompanied by comments such as that made by Alan Baron, one of the strategists, who works for Sen. McGovern of South Dakota. "A lot of our people see Carter as a positive evil, surrounded by a staff committed to no ideals, like [H.R.] Haldeman and [John] Ehrlichman," Mr. Baron said, referring to two aides of former President Richard Nixon.

Ganging Up

Mr. Carter has counterattacked, accusing his opponents in Cincinnati on Thursday of striving to maintain at all costs their own "entrenched, unresponsive, bankrupt, irresponsible political power." He said his adversaries were ganging up on him to deny him what he had already earned.

To which Sen. Frank Church of Idaho, one of Mr. Carter's main rivals, responded yesterday with uncharacteristic acerbity. "Nobody ever promised him a rose garden."

"The Carter people are clever," commented Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, another opponent of Mr. Carter.

"They win in Pennsylvania and they tell you to lie down, go away, you're unpatriotic if you don't. I rejected that. Now they want to make me feel guilty because I have a common interest with Jerry Brown and Hubert Humphrey and Frank Church in stopping Jimmy Carter. Well, I won't. If you mow your lawn and get rid of the dandelions, it makes your neighbors look nice, too, and so much the better."

No Secret Meetings

But it is not at secret meetings of the candidates or their staffs that the stop-Carter strategy is being hammered out. Those involved are mainly operatives, not office-holders, people like Joseph Crangle, a former New York State Democratic chairman, Jack Quinn, a former Udall campaign manager, Mark Shields, a political consultant, and Mr. Baron. A few state chairmen and a governor or two have occasionally contributed an idea or manpower.

"It's an odd lot," said an official of the Democratic National Committee. "Ideologically incoherent, spotty in its power base, a last-gasp trench operation."

"I'm not impressed," said a politician who has managed national campaigns. "Except for a few of them, they don't know how to get to Capitol Hill from downtown."

Mr. Crangle began a committee earlier this month, along with Rep. Paul Simon of Illinois, to draft Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota.

'No War Room'

"There's no war room with a field marshal telling which candidate where to go," Mr. Crangle said in an interview. "But it's obviously been our premise from the start that some of the active candidates would have to beat Carter in some primaries for our strategy to work."

Sen. Humphrey has winked broadly at this operation, while withholding from it his official endorsement.

Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts has a more equivocal relationship to the stop-Carter movement. He has made no secret, among his friends, of his dislike for Mr. Carter's stands on such issues as national health insurance. Last week, he denied a report in the New York Daily News that he was available for a draft but he made no effort to forestall the publication of the report, which, according to a source, originated with Mr. Crangle.

"No, he isn't available," said one of Sen. Kennedy's confidants. "Yes, he was willing to do his part to slow Carter down, perhaps to force him to address the issues more directly."

Poll Favors Carter

WASHINGTON, May 30 (Reuters).—Mr. Carter could easily defeat President Ford or Republican challenger Ronald Reagan in a presidential election, according to a Gallup Poll published today.

Registered voters surveyed preferred the former Georgia governor to President Ford by 52 to 40 per cent. The poll indicated he would defeat Mr. Reagan by 55 to 37 per cent.

Eight per cent of those polled were undecided. The survey was taken from May 21 to 23, during a string of setbacks for Mr. Carter in primary elections, but its results indicated little change from a poll taken between April 30 and May 3.

U.S. Rejects Legal Test in Boston Busing

Levi Will Not Seek High Court Review

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, May 30 (NYT).—Reversing his tentative decision of three weeks ago after strong protests from civil rights leaders and others, Attorney General Edward Levi decided yesterday not to use the Boston school-busing case as the Ford administration's vehicle for seeking Supreme Court reconsideration of busing as a means of integration.

Mr. Levi announced that he would not intervene before the Supreme Court in the Boston case unless the court decided on its own to hear the case. It is considered highly unlikely that it will do so, especially in view of the Justice Department's decision—after highly publicized debate—not to ask for the review.

Mr. Levi did not abandon the Justice Department position that there should be a Supreme Court review of the busing issue in some future case. President Ford directed Mr. Levi some months ago to find an "appropriate" case in which to ask the court to reconsider the law on busing.

Ford Statement

Mr. Ford reiterated that position himself in a statement released yesterday by the White House press office. He said he had informed Mr. Levi "that I respect his decision not to intervene at this time," but immediately added: "I have directed the attorney general to continue an active search for a busing case which would be suitable for judicial review of current case law on forced school busing."

He also emphasized that he had asked Mr. Levi to "accelerate his efforts to develop legislative remedies to minimize forced school busing." The President said that he intended to send a message to Congress "recommending such legislation at the earliest possible time."

Mr. Levi's decision is a substantial victory for civil rights advocates.

Figures led by Roy Wilkins, the executive director of the NAACP, had implored Mr. Levi not to intervene in the Boston case, not just because such intervention would be to seek reduced use of busing for integration, but also, they asserted, because anti-busing factions in Boston have been openly defying the court order for busing and Justice Department intervention at this late stage would seem to be a message that opponents of busing could win their point if they just held out and resisted.

Patricia Hearst Refuses to Plead In Robbery Case

LOS ANGELES, May 30 (AP).—Patricia Hearst refused to tell more than her name during a 10-minute appearance at a pretrial hearing on kidnapping, assault and robbery charges against her and two others.

Miss Hearst refused to answer all other questions Friday on the constitutional grounds of possible self-incrimination. Her attorney had advised her to remain mute, contending there first should be a determination of her mental competency before she enters a plea.

She took the stand after Superior Court Judge Mark Brandler entered not guilty pleas on her behalf to 11 counts of robbery, assault and kidnapping.

Called to the stand by the attorney for her codefendants, William and Emily Harris, Miss Hearst, 22, refused to answer questions about her arrest last September or about a May, 1974, shooting at an Inglewood sporting goods store. She has been charged in that shooting with spraying the street with automatic rifle fire to allow Mr. Harris to escape.

The newspaper heiress also had declined to enter a plea during the San Francisco trial in which she was convicted of bank robbery.

Latin Aide Denies U.S. Arms Count

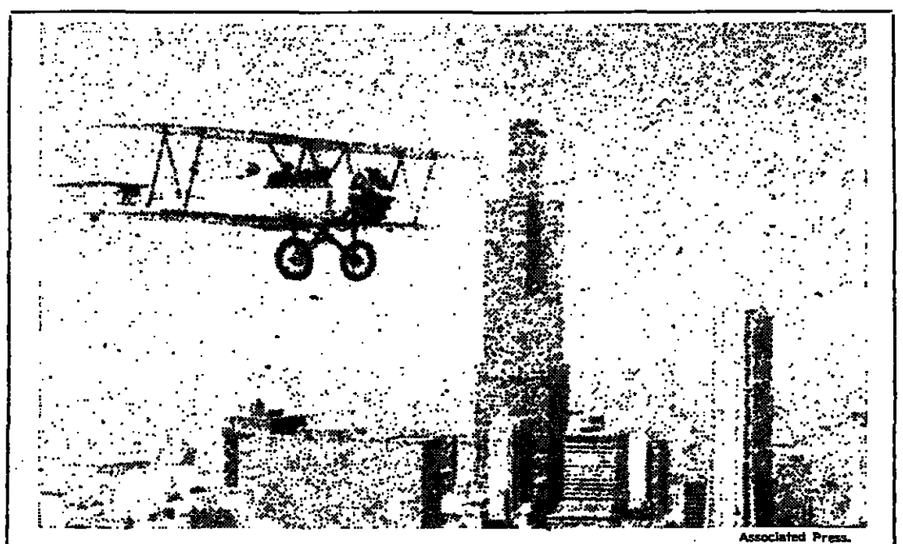
NEW YORK, May 30 (Reuters).—The chief of staff of El Salvador's armed forces, Col. Manuel Rodriguez, pleaded not guilty last week to charges that he was involved in a plot to sell 10,000 submachine guns to underworld figures in the United States.

Five other defendants also pleaded not guilty in federal court, but a seventh, Miguel de Celis, 39, of San Salvador, pleaded guilty.

Col. Rodriguez is alleged to have signed a certificate filed with the State Department stating that the weapons were to be exported to El Salvador for exclusive use by that country's armed forces. The government charged that Col. Rodriguez was represented by De Celis at several meetings with federal agents who posed as underworld figures.

Filipino Typhoon Toll

MANILA, May 30 (Reuters).—The death toll in the northern Philippines resulting from typhoon Olga climbed to at least 215 today as flood waters receded, the National Disaster Coordinating Center said.



Associated Press.

OLD, NEW—Restoration of a 1926 biplane passes Chicago's Sears Tower—the world's highest building at 1,454 feet—on a tour commemorating 50th anniversary of commercial aviation in the United States. A U.S. airline pilot is in the cockpit.

Trucker Held As Highway Terrorist

DOWNERS GROVE, Ill., May 30 (AP).—"It's just my terrible temper," William Corsaw, 32, said when arrested after allegedly using his small truck to force a Waukegan, Ill., motorist off a highway and then, with a companion, terrorizing the man.

The two jumped up and down on the hood and roof of the victim's car, kicked in its sides, smashed the windows with a chain and pulled off the car's chrome trim, police said. They were seeking the other assailant.

Mr. Corsaw said the motorist had cut in front of his truck. Ricky Sanders, 43, who is black, said the two white men shouted racial slurs as they kept him trapped in the car.

The rush-hour incident created a four-mile traffic jam on an expressway southwest of Chicago. Hundreds of motorists passed but offered no assistance, police said. Mr. Sanders was treated at a hospital for cuts.

Court Overrules Kissinger Tactic In News Briefing

WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP).—The State Department will appeal a court decision under which Secretary of State Henry Kissinger would be identified as the "senior U.S. official" who made certain comments about the Vladivostok arms agreement at a press briefing in 1974.

In the first decision of its kind under the Freedom of Information Act, U.S. District Judge June Green has overruled the State Department's attempts to classify the comments on national-security grounds. Judge Green ruled that portions of the news "backgrounder" were "not properly classified."

The decision was the first setback for the government under 1974 legislation giving the courts explicit authority to determine whether documents being kept secret on national-security grounds are properly classified.

The Supreme Court had ruled in 1973 that there was no legal way to "question an executive decision to stamp a document 'secret,' however cynical, myopic or even corrupt that decision might have been."

Judge Green's order, late last week, stemmed from a lawsuit brought by Morton Halperin, a former Kissinger aide on the National Security Council staff. Mr. Halperin has been pressing freedom-of-information litigation on various issues.

3 More Bodies Found In Argentine Estuary

BUENOS AIRES, May 30 (Reuters).—The bodies of three unidentified men were fished out of the River Plate estuary near here Friday, the Argentine Navy announced. It gave no other details.

In the last few weeks, 11 other bodies, most of them naked, mutilated and sexually tortured, have been fished out of the estuary near Uruguay.

Study Doubts Any President Can Curb Federal Agencies

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP).—Efforts to stop the rapid growth of government agencies probably will be doomed to failure no matter who is elected president, according to a study published recently by the Brookings Institution.

The study also questioned whether any good would result from efforts to streamline the federal bureaucracy, a step proposed by President Ford, Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter.

"Attempting to cram the complexity and diversity of political institutions into a preconceived and rather arbitrary pattern of symmetry and simplicity and neatness, it could be argued, would do more violence to the system and generate more disorder than allowing it to establish its own untidy format," it said.

The Brookings Institution, which was founded in 1927, describes itself as a nonpartisan economic and political research organization.

The study, by Brookings political scientist Herbert Kaufman, said that more executive branch agencies and units—53—were created during the first term of former President Richard Nixon than in any other presidential term in the nation's history.

Reorganization Plans

Twenty-three were created in 1973, the first year of the second Nixon term. The numbers include agencies and units created by presidential order, by congressional legislation, by departmental orders and by government reorganization plans.

Mr. Kaufman analyzed 175 agencies that existed in 1923 and found that 148 of them—85 per cent—were still functioning 50 years later in 1973. Only 27 had disappeared, while 246 new ones were created, for a 1973 total of 394, he said.

He did not include the Defense Department, defense agencies or the U.S. Postal Service in the study, in order to keep it manageable, he said.

Mr. Kaufman said that in many cases the names of agencies were changed but not the agencies themselves.

He said in an interview that a major conclusion of his study is that the creation of agencies "is not necessarily linked to the partisan affiliation of an incumbent president or either, apparently, to his ideology."

"It seems that some presidents are borne along by a tide of events that generated a host of new organizations and it was not simply their preference that gave rise to them," he added.

Mr. Kaufman warned that "explosive growth" of government agencies and units is "evidently approaching rapidly—if in fact [it has] not already arrived."

He said that agencies die reluctantly, once created, since they usually develop a protective bureaucracy and clientele and often enjoy congressional protection.

Another factor that keeps agencies alive and prevents a return of their functions to the private sector, he said, is that "the public originally turned from the marketplace to government for certain services precisely because the market failed to provide them at an acceptable price when they were wanted."

Singapore Party Quits Socialist International

LONDON, May 30 (Reuters).—Singapore's governing People's Action party today resigned from the 56-party Socialist International.

The secretary-general of the Socialist International, Hans Janitschek, said the party had resigned because allegations of violations of civil liberties made against the Singapore government by the Dutch Labor party were not withdrawn.

He said that, at the start of a meeting of the Socialist International executive bureau here today, he had been handed a letter from Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew warning that his party would resign if the allegations stood.

The Dutch, in charging violations of human rights, have cited Singapore's detention of about 50 political prisoners without trial. The Singapore party has denied the allegations.

The executive bureau, by a majority vote, decided that no immediate action would be taken on the resignation and that discussion on it would continue at the bureau's next meeting Sept. 11.

40 Die on Bus in India

NEW DELHI, May 30 (Reuters).—Forty persons were killed when a bus skidded and plunged into the Ganges River yesterday near Rishikesh, 150 miles north of here.

ILO Rejects By 1 Vote PLO Parley Role

3d World States Vow To Seek a Reversal

GENEVA, May 30 (NYT).—The governing body of the International Labor Organization rejected yesterday by a vote of 24 to 23 a bid by the Palestine Liberation Organization for observer status at the World Employment Conference to be held by the UN agency.

Four governments' delegates abstained in the vote by secret ballot. If it had won, the PLO delegation would have been able to speak, but not vote at the conference.

Third-World supporters of the PLO said they would seek to have the decision of the governing body, the Executive Council, reversed at the conference itself after it begins here Friday.

With all the ILO's 131 member states entitled to participate in the two-week conference for promoting development policies aimed at making more jobs, the Arab countries and their Third-World Communist supporters will be proportionately more numerous than in the executive group.

Last year the PLO won observer status at the ILO Assembly's meeting. The United States strongly opposed that move by the ILO. In November Washington put the ILO on two-year notice that the United States would withdraw from the organization if the trend toward politicizing its activities continued.

Yesterday the U.S. government's delegate on the Executive Council and the representatives of U.S. trade unions and employers strongly opposed acceptance of the PLO bid for observer status at the World Employment Conference.

The government delegates of Britain, France, Italy, Norway, Canada and Australia announced that they would vote against accepting the PLO. Three unidentified African delegates were among those who abstained.

Daniel Horowitz, the U.S. government's representative, denounced what he termed an "atmosphere of menace" that he said had been created by the threats of the PLO supporters to cause "turmoil" at the conference if the governing body failed to act favorably on the Palestinians' request.

Doctors Found For Miss Quinlan

MADISON, N.J., May 30 (UPI).—A team of physicians, asked to take over the care of Karen Ann Quinlan, agreed yesterday to treat the comatose woman with all "usual"—although not necessarily extraordinary—medical care.

The team, led by Dr. Joseph Fennelly, said they would begin treating the 22-year-old woman if the Quinlan family finds a nearby nursing home or medical facility to which she can be transferred.

Miss Quinlan, in a coma since April 15 of last year, has been hospitalized in St. Clare's Hospital in Denville, where she was recently taken from a respirator which aided her breathing for 13 months. The Quinlans had sought the removal of all extraordinary medical care to allow the brain-damaged woman, whose body has shrunk to about 80 pounds, to die with "grace and dignity."

Paris-Prague Phone

PRAGUE, May 30 (Reuters).—A direct-dialing telephone connection between Czechoslovakia and France has been inaugurated, Ceteka news agency reported.

Shoppers Flock To U.K. as Pound Declines in Value

LONDON, May 30 (AP).—Southeast England became a giant bargain bazaar this holiday weekend as foreign tourists poured in by ship and plane to take advantage of the decline in the pound's value.

Thousands of shoppers from Western Europe thronged London's West End and the Channel ports on a spending spree, department stores and municipal authorities reported.

The pound's value dipped below $1.76 Friday. German marks and U.S. dollars currently buy twice as much in this country as they did in 1970 and French francs buy a third more.

Tourists said the cost of fares was amply covered by savings on goods bought here.

A cardigan costing £9 ($16.2) in Britain will cost £15 in France and £18 in West Germany, tourists said in stores on Oxford Street, London.

The Oxford Street Traders Association said its members expect to earn £100 million from foreign tourists this year.

U.S. Rightist Unit Seeks Candidate

SALT LAKE CITY, May 30 (AP).—The American party, a conservative grouping, is having trouble finding a U.S. presidential candidate to nominate at its convention to be held here in two weeks, according to its national chairman.

Tom Anderson said last week that the main problem has been Ronald Reagan's resurgence as a viable Republican candidate.

He said the party has been trying to obtain a nationally known figure as its presidential candidate and for months has been courting conservative Republican Gov. Meldrim Thomson jr. of New Hampshire. But he is a strong supporter of Mr. Reagan.

3 Quit R.J. Reynolds In Slush-Fund Probe

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., May 30 (AP).—Three high-ranking executives at R.J. Reynolds Industries, Inc., the nation's largest manufacturer of cigarettes, have resigned in connection with the firm's probe of a secret political fund containing up to $90,000, company officials say.

The investigation revealed that corporate funds were used for domestic political contributions from January, 1968, to early 1973, the company said, and the probers also have "identified questionable overseas payments, possibly involving foreign government officials, of approximately $100,000 over the past five years."

Heart of Stone Loved by Turtle

CHICAGO, May 30 (AP).—Onan the turtle lives in a crater and has fallen in love with a rock.

The love affair was disclosed by Dr. Craig McFarland, director of the Charles Darwin Research Station in the Galapagos Islands, 600 miles off the coast of Ecuador.

"There are no other turtles [in the crater] and Onan has fallen in love with a rock. He regularly, and passionately, attacks it," Dr. MacFarland said Thursday night. He was here to raise money to help fund the research station.

Study Finds Milk May Hurt Ulcers

MIAMI BEACH, May 30 (AP).—Milk temporarily reduces stomach acid and discomfort for ulcer patients, a new study shows, but it soon results in denser acid secretions that may further damage painful ulcers.

Reporting on a study of ulcer and nonulcer patients at Wadsworth Veterans Administration Hospital in Los Angeles, Dr. John Isenberg said at a medical conference here that researchers found there was a brief decrease in acid levels of patients who consumed milk, but within four hours the acid levels increased as much as three times above normal. Doctors believe excess acid production is a major cause of ulcers.

"We are not recommending that ulcer patients stop drinking milk," he said. "But we are saying that doctors should not prescribe milk instead of antacids in treatment."

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INTERNATIONAL
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Global Talks, Local Concerns

Never in human history has mankind's global interdependence been written so large; never before have so many agencies existed for seeking to make it work. Yet from Nairobi to Geneva to New York to Vancouver it is painfully clear that the search for global solutions is continually handicapped by local concerns—that the world, in fact, is still too diverse to present a united front to the dangers that threaten it.

In Nairobi, for example, there was confrontation between the ostensibly rich and the assertedly poor nations over terms of trade. The latter were able to present something of a common front—since they were demanding, not giving. The former were divided on what to give and how to give it.

In Geneva, where the International Labor Organization is to hold its annual meeting, followed by a conference on employment and poverty, one political bone of contention—participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization—was whisked away by a close vote, but the threatened withdrawal of the United States (which supplies a quarter of the ILO budget) still looms. The United States feels that the free labor unions of the industrialized non-Communist world have too little impact in the organization as against the government-controlled labor groups of Communist and dictatorial states.

In Vancouver a large gathering named Habitat is talking about housing and the environment on a global scale. But apart from the dissemination of information—often contradictory—Habitat has no power to act.

And in New York, the home of the United Nations, which sponsors these assemblies, and which does have certain international authority, a state of semi-paralysis, affecting the whole global body (except insofar as the power of speech is concerned) has long been evident. It has not even been able to come up with so urgent and practical an approach to world needs as a law of the sea, for which ample precedents exist.

If the first world wants to give too little, the second to assert political hegemony; the third to call for miracles, stalemate and eventual chaos could result. But a measure of compromise, of really intelligent self-interest, could bring some real progress where it is needed. To be sure, the same is true of Lebanon, of Northern Ireland, and other crisis spots; human inability to give an inch, even when that means death and destruction, is an old failing of the race. Nevertheless, rational solutions are possible in human affairs—and they are desperately needed now in such areas as trade, poverty and the environment. May they soon be forthcoming.

Nuclear Test Limits

The new Soviet-U.S. treaty restricting peaceful nuclear explosions (PNE's) that was signed by President Ford and Soviet Communist party leader Brezhnev on Friday paradoxically does more to curb the military atom than the 1974 weapons limitation pact that spawned it. And the PNE treaty itself is overshadowed by its annex, a protocol four times longer that is by far the single most important document in this two-year complex of agreements. This is the protocol that provides for the first time a precedent for on-site inspection of arms control measures inside the Soviet Union, and provides it in an extraordinarily detailed way.

The ceiling of 150 kilotons is too high to significantly curb development improvement of nuclear warheads, since the weapons effects of larger yields can be extrapolated from smaller explosions, even those conducted underground. But ceilings, once established, can be reduced—as this one must be.

More important, the same ceiling was set for peaceful nuclear explosives as for the military variety. What that says to the world is that peaceful nuclear explosions are indistinguishable from weapons tests, even it they are intended to move earth rather than kill people. Civilian and military nuclear devices are made much the same way and both can be used to improve bomb technology; that is why on-site inspection of PNE's is necessary.

The effect of the 18-month negotiation at 200 meetings may be to make on-site inspections a dead letter in advance by discouraging the large underground explosions that would require it. But that, in itself, would be a gain, since the Soviet Union initially sought to avoid any limit on PNE yields as well as inspection teams on Soviet soil.

More important, the negotiation has brought home to the world, as well as to the Soviet science-policy elite, the growing U.S. conviction that there is no safe and economically advantageous way to make use of civilian nuclear explosions, a conviction that has brought the U.S. PNE program to a halt.

Both in educating the world against the PNE illusion and in taking a further small step toward a total nuclear test ban—only underground explosions are permitted by the 1963 test-ban treaty—the new treaty is chiefly important in discouraging proliferation of nuclear weapons technology around the world.

India has claimed that its first nuclear explosion was for civilian purposes, and other near-nuclear Third World countries—such as Brazil, Iran and Pakistan—have been seeking dangerous nuclear technology ostensibly for similar peaceful uses. That pretense will be harder to maintain now that the two nuclear superpowers after a long, difficult negotiation have arrived at a treaty that repudiates such concepts.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

House Out of Order

A young woman on the staff of the House Administration Committee has publicly asserted that although she performed no work, Rep. Wayne L. Hays, D-Ohio, the committee chairman, kept her on the public payroll in exchange for her "sexual favors." Hays acknowledged in a speech to the House that he had "a relationship" with the woman but he carefully denied that he hired her to perform other than normal clerical duties. His caution is understandable because a federal grand jury is already investigating whether both participants may be guilty of defrauding the public.

This scandalous episode calls attention to the deficiencies in institutional checks and balances governing the operations of Congress. To its credit, the House Democratic leadership, acting through the Policy and Steering Committee, recommended 18 months ago that Hays be stripped of his chairmanship. His autocratic and punitive conduct as a committee chairman had long made him a figure of fear on Capitol Hill. Unfortunately, a majority of the members of the House Democratic Caucus, including numerous freshmen elected as reformers, rejected the Steering Committee's recommendation and re-elected Hays. He survived because of favors he had performed and because, as chairman of the House Democratic Campaign Committee, he had doled out campaign contributions to many colleagues.

When the caucus failed in this instance, the House provided no other balancing restraint. It has long been apparent that there should be a limit on how long anyone could serve as a committee chairman; but the principle of automatic rotation in office, even if it had been in effect, would not have worked in the Hays case since he has been Administration Committee chairman for little more than five years.

In that comparatively brief time, he was able to put on an astonishing display of empire-building. When he became chairman in January, 1971, the committee and its subcommittees had a total of only 28 employees. Within six months, this number had grown to 49, and today it is 274, making it the largest staff of any House committee. The committee's duties have expanded somewhat in this period, but they have hardly expanded ten-fold.

One of the Administration Committee's chief powers is to monitor the payrolls, travel allowances and expense accounts of all other committees, but it is exempt from any effective scrutiny of its own expenditures. This deficiency can be remedied if the leaders of both parties in the House are prepared to accept formal responsibility for supervising the budgets of runaway committees.

The so-called Ethics Committee headed by Rep. John Flynt, D-Ga., has once again proved flabby and evasive. Twenty-nine members of the House joined in asking the committee to investigate Hays's conduct, but Flynt has taken refuge in the technicality that their petition does not constitute the sworn, formal complaint of specific wrongdoing that his committee requires to begin an inquiry.

Whether or not Hays has violated the law, he clearly has exposed the failure of the House of Representatives to keep its own affairs in good order. This is more than a case of one man's peccadillos. It is proof of disorganization and irresponsibility in the workings of the House.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 31, 1901

NEW YORK—A terrific explosion took place on the Mississippi yesterday near Booneville, Miss., on board the river steamer Laurine, which is propelled by gasoline engines. The ship was carrying a cargo of dynamite and considerable damage was done to property on shore. As far as is known, two people were definitely killed, many are missing and many more injured.

Fifty Years Ago

May 31, 1926

PARIS—The League for the Rights of Man, a French political society, has formally requested the U.S. government to pardon Sacco and Vanzetti, the two Communists sentenced to death for the murder in 1921 of a South Braintree, Mass., paymaster. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts recently rejected an appeal of the condemned pair. Many groups in the world have sided with the pair.



'And Here Comes the Emperor in His Magic Robes, Followed by His Faithful Aides...'

Hail but Not Yet Farewell

By C. L. Sulzberger

VIENNA.—It is most unusual that Henry Kissinger's personal plans should be a matter of political interest in the United States and policy interest abroad where, according to history's custom, the secretary of state is honored and respected more than he is at home—with certain singular exceptions, like Greece, Sweden and Rhodesia.

There was a period in the U.S. electoral campaign when President Ford gave the impression of wishing to play down Kissinger's role and thereby, presumably, regain right-wing support he had lost to Ronald Reagan. But the President now appears to have recovered his common sense and realized the secretary is widely admired, even if often criticized from both left and right.

During his period of doubt, starting in March when Ford banned the word "détente" from the U.S. official vocabulary, and ending last week when he promised to keep Kissinger on if he were re-elected, the secretary himself seemed increasingly to contemplate a return to private life.

Not Heartening

This may have pleased Reagan and encouraged Democrats who could interpret this as confirming disagreement on foreign policy at the top of a Republican administration they wish to oust. But, outside of Athens, Stockholm and Salisbury, the thought did not hearten many capitals abroad.

They have become accustomed to Kissinger as the steward of U.S. diplomacy; they have also become habituated to direct negotiation with America's most-traveled statesman; and it always bothers friend and foe alike to get used to new men at Washington's policy helm—which is most likely.

During his most recent European tour Kissinger saw many friends and apparently found the time to talk to certain of these about his personal plans. His situation seems to be as follows: should Ford, against present betting odds, be elected, it is not categorically certain Kissinger would resign, especially now that the President openly indicates a preference that he remain.

But his hope, after eight fatiguing years, would be to retire from government. However, nothing less than something wholly unexpected and truly horrendous could induce him to leave before Ford's term ends. Kissinger realizes how difficult it would be for the President to gain confirmation of another secretary during the campaign season.

Nevertheless, it appears he has given thought to his own future and has discussed his ideas occasionally with friends. Since 1973, when he first publicly intimated that he might depart he has been approached with various offers.

Some of his former Harvard colleagues would like him to return to Cambridge where he could be the university's most renowned professor, also available to write and, when desired, to further serve his country as an elder statesman. Kissinger seems skeptical on this.

He is said to recall that he has been sharply assailed by members of the Harvard faculty and student body and that a very small welcome was given other intellectuals seeking academic shelter elsewhere. Walt Rostow was spurned by East Coast institutions and former Secretary of State Rusk was given a modest university job in Georgia.

But Kissinger has also received several other suggestions. The public press has now confirmed that Sydney Gruson, a vice-president of The New York Times, called on the secretary and proposed that a Times subsidiary, Quadrangle Press, should publish his memoirs. He was also offered a position as a Times columnist.

Kissinger reportedly replied that he would not discuss any proposition now; that interested parties should raise such matters with his personal lawyer. The latter is under instruction not to mention these things while he is still secretary of state and not to enter into any negotiations on his behalf.

Made No Deals

To date Kissinger has made no deals, signed no contracts, according to intimates in Europe. All proposals are simply filed away by his attorney for discussion after his retirement. And he hopes to take off six months for complete rest, when he eventually leaves, before he contemplates choosing.

He will surely write a book seeking to describe precisely how he found the world situation of the United States when he began working for the Nixon administration in 1969 and how he dealt with problems after that. He would, he has told colleagues, like to take his time and write a true classic.

But when he will be ready for this, and who will publish it must be decided in the future, not now. Today his only commitment, he has assured European statesmen, is to guide U.S. policy for the President.

Through an error in transmission in Mr. Sulzberger's column (IHT, May 29-30), the site of the recently completed NATO meeting should have been "in Oslo." The IHT regrets the error.

What Makes Carter Keep On Winning?

By James Reston

FIERY RUN, Va.—The most interesting thing about the presidential election is that so many people in this secularized and largely agnostic country have given their votes to a devout evangelical Southern Baptist.

This hasn't happened because Jimmy Carter is an elegant preacher like Woodrow Wilson, with a compelling vision of the future. He does not have the muscular vigor of President Ford or the theatrical charm of Ronald Reagan, or the youthful good looks of Gov. Jerry Brown. He is, on the whole, a pleasant, intelligent, courteous, hopeful and determined man, but no more so than many others, like Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida, who might have come forward.

What, then, explains his success? I believe it is that he has come along at a time of reaction against the pessimism and moral anarchy of the present age, when so many people are depressed by the history of the past decade, and perplexed by the consequences of their own lack of personal faith.

Throwback?

It might have been supposed that so liberated and even defiant a generation would have rejected Mr. Carter precisely because he gives public witness to his religious convictions—and, of course, many people do. Quite a few people regard him as a throwback to the age of illusion and even as a personal rebuke to their hard-won emancipation, and their liberating "life-style."

But it seems that, while Mr. Carter will lose this particular vote, he is getting the support of a much wider constituency in the United States that longs for something it has lost and thinks he represents. And this is not merely the church-going "regulars," though they are a numerous and powerful political force—but also the social weekend "believers" who are not very happy with the "liberation" or "style" of their lives.

Mr. Carter's power with these folk, which the political and labor union leaders of his party cannot ignore, and President Ford and Mr. Reagan fear, is that it is the strongest in the Republican conservative regions of the South and Middle West. He is doing with personality and theology what Messrs. Goldwater, Nixon and Ford have tried to do with conservative political ideology—he is not only holding his own with the Democratic organizations in the North, but cutting into the "silent majority" of the "Middle America" that the Republicans thought was the strongest base.

The Delegates

For the moment, Mr. Carter is stumbling and may do no more than hold his own in the remaining primary elections, but that really all he has to do. He has most of the convention delegates and, even more important, he has the philosophy that is frustrating the liberal minority in his own party but touching the doubts and hopes of the majority. It will not be easy for his opponents to get rid of him, for they cannot dump him without risking the loss of the people who see him as a new personality appealing to the old but not quite forgotten values.

This struggle between belief and unbelief has been going on in the United States for a very long time. The old faith may have been destroyed but the longing for faith remains. Even in Mr. Lincoln's day, he felt that we were "bereft of faith but terrified of skepticism."

It is the Vietnam war, the Watergate scandals, the revelations of moral squalor around the White House and also the latest reports of the corruption in the office of Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, that have brought all this now to a critical point in the election of 1976.

'A Vacuancy'

It is merely more obvious than Walter Lippmann defined the modern dilemma better probably than anybody else in "A Preface to Morals" in 1929. "Among those who no longer believe in the religion of their fathers," he wrote, "some are proudly defiant, and many are indifferent. But there are also a few, perhaps an increasing number, who feel that there is a vacancy in their lives...

"What most distinguishes the generation who have approached maturity since the debacle of idealism at the end of the World War, is not their rebellion against the religion and the moral code of their parents, but their disillusionment with their own rebellion. It is common for young men and women to rebel, but that they should rebel sadly and without faith in their own rebellion, that they should discuss the new freedom no less than the old uncertainties—that is something of a novelty."

This is the spirit of regret. Mr. Carter seems to have touched, and it is a formidable moral and political force.

Reagan's Ominous TVA Gaffe

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—Ronald Reagan's astounding descent into the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) quagmire was no mindless blunder but the result of careful miscalculations by both candidate and staff—a fact that attaches broad national significance to his disappointing performance in the mid-South primaries last week.

When Reagan arrived in Knoxville on May 21, he was armed with advice from an aide that attacking the no-longer-popular TVA is good politics in Tennessee today. Thus, when Reagan talked about selling the TVA to private enterprise, he was not merely blurting out a knee-jerk conservative reaction but demonstrating inadequate staff work, political naivete and insufficient candidate discipline.

That is why Reagan's TVA gaffe could be more damaging to him in the long run than in the short run. The short run is bad enough, turning a sure Tennessee victory into a cliffhanger and costing him needed delegates there and probably in neighboring Kentucky as well. The long-run consequence deepened doubt by Republican politicians over Reagan's prospective performance as nominee for president.

Critical

What makes this so critical to Reagan is the task awaiting him if he wins the winner-take-all California primary on June 8 and then enters a summer-long contest for delegates with President Ford. Reagan strategist John Sears intends to peel away informally committed Ford delegates in New York and Pennsylvania, but arguments from the Ford campaign that Reagan would reenact the Goldwater debacle of 1964 are given credence by a candidate who follows Barry Goldwater's 12-year-old trail to Knoxville to sell the TVA.

In short, delegates pondering whether Reagan might be a stronger and better nominee than the appointed President cannot be blamed for asking themselves this question: Having partially repeated Goldwater's follies on Social Security and the TVA, could Reagan be trusted not to plunge himself into the political abyss by loose talk about nuclear arms?

The fatal TVA advice to Reagan stemmed from a staffer's incorrect interpretation of the successful campaign for Congress last November by Democrat Clifford Allen, who launched a venomous attack on TVA's rising utility rates. Here, Reagan was advised, was a happy marriage between his philosophical inclinations and political expediency.

That conclusion was wrong on two counts. First, Allen attacked the TVA's rates without challenging its sacrosanct status as a publicly owned utility, as Reagan did. Second, Allen was campaigning in middle Tennessee—not eastern Tennessee, the TVA heartland. In fact, Reagan ran remarkably well in middle Tennessee. It was east Tennessee, saturated by late paid media attacks on Reagan's TVA stand, that delivered big majorities for Mr. Ford.

Miscalculation

The political miscalculation reflects the absence of streetwise political old pros at Reagan's elbow. One seasoned Reagan aide who might have finessed the folly is Lyn Nofziger, who has been in Los Angeles running the California campaign the past two months and will not rejoin the Reagan entourage until June 9.

But Reagan himself should have been steeped in the Republican folklore of Goldwater's self-immolation through statements about TVA, Social Security and nuclear weapons and, therefore, instinctively resisted history repeating itself. Nor is this the first time Reagan displayed inadequate sensitivity and discipline at high cost to his campaign. Reagan's seemingly compulsive statements fiddling with the Social Security system may well have cost him Florida, New Hampshire and clear lead today for the nomination.

All this is supremely frustrating to Reagan supporters because the President, never famed as one of the great stump speakers, is turning out to be the worst political campaigner among presidents in half a century.

Artless Speeches

Burdened with artless speeches and a speaking style that renders them even worse, Mr. Ford has also devalued his reputation for honesty by such vulgar politicking as his patently untrue assertion just before the Kentucky primary that the Justice Department was considering intervention into the Louisville busing case. It did not work. Reagan carried Louisville and Jefferson County 3 to 2—but lost the state among traditionally Republican voters in eastern Kentucky, where Reagan's TVA gaffe was damaging.

Reagan is so clearly superior to the President as a campaigner that his managers might well have a chance to convert wavering Ford delegates—were it not for fear that the TVA gaffe is simply the portent of the fall campaign.

"Reagan obviously has no sense of history," a conservative delegate, uncommitted but inclined to Reagan, told us. "I guess that is one of the purposes of the primary system—to show us who the candidates are like." The implication carries ominous overtones for Reagan.

Letters

View of Spain

As a foreigner living in Spain I find the attitudes expressed in the May 20 New York Times editorial, "Docility Toward Spain," both curious and hypocritical. On the question of overseas bases, the United States has rarely allowed military need to be influenced by the politics of the country in which they are situated.

The several thousand Americans living here on the Costa del Sol are by and large amazed by the speed at which Spain has approached democracy over the past six months. The timetable for reform has been published, the form of the Constitution, including an upper house in which all but 40 of the seats will be elected by universal sufferage has been promulgated, trade unions are to be recognized and a new attitude of free speech, enquiry and criticism is already in existence.

The man described as "a relic of the Franco era"—Carlos Arias Navarro—from here appears to be an old man in a hurry trying to steer a country to full parliamentary democracy in a period of less than 18 months, after 40 years of dictatorship.

Have no doubt that Spain will become a very important ally of the United States in Europe and a vital member of both the EEC and NATO.

The price the United States is paying for its bases in Spain is cheap and the $1.2 billion should be viewed as what it is—rent, not aid. Like a good tenant the United States should meet its contractual agreements without criticism or moralizing on its landlord's private life. And should the duly-elected government of the new Spain consider the presence of U.S. bases too great an infringement on its sovereignty—what then?

MICHAEL LIMB.

Torremolinos, Spain.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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A Debt to the Magna Carta

Britain and the Bicentennial: Old Ties and Tourist Lures

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, May 30 (NYT).—Britain may have lost a colony 0 years ago, but no country—less it be the United States elf—is having more fun or tting more mileage out of the centennial. The descendants George III are treating this thday as if they had planned all along.

Last week, for example, Her ajesty's government put on its gest single show of the year mark the Declaration of Inpendence—a gathering of itical leaders and 800 invited sts from both sides of the antic at Westminster Hall, the ntilevered medieval cavern adoing the House of Commons. ut instead of fretting about tles won and lost, the British ts presented a visiting consional delegation with a goldossed reproduction of the gna Carta, thereby adroitly inding their guests that the claration of Independence did, r all, owe a great deal to the ple from whom independence declared.

Evolving Democracy

What we are celebrating this r is not the severance of tical links two centuries ago," ne Minister James Callaghan l, "but our common heritage a living and evolving democy and the rule of law." These nciples, he went on, "are symzed by the Magna Carta," the rter of personal and political rty obtained from King John 1215.

hat the British are doing this usually on their own but etimes with the help of one two resourceful U.S. expates, is reaffirming old ties. y are doing so with ingenuity from a multiplicity of ives: A diplomatic desire to the old "special relationship" , a commercial desire to aculate tourist dollars, an int desire to re-educate "New ld" visitors in some of the dguities of the struggle 200 s ago.

here is a vast amount of ilar identification with the rican story," asserts Prof. ond Wright, who runs the itute of United States Studies. ne of this arises from film television. But there is also ecullar pride which has reed the older snobbishness of 1930s and the newer envy of 1950s. People are saying, k how these rebels made it.'"

Exported Enthusiasm

e ordinary American need buy a transatlantic ticket e how the British are capiing on the anniversary, for h of Britain's enthusiasm is rted.

leen Elizabeth II, for ince, will pay a state visit in The British Bicentennial Committee—that is, the sh taxpayer—has launched ultural migration that ines the Royal (Cambridge) r, the Royal Shakespeare pany, and even the Grimepe Colliery band, the most ous of the brass bands that arisen from the slag heaps Britain's mining towns.

aveling minstrels aside, the sh taxpayer is also footing bill for a $60,000 reproduc- of the Liberty Bell, already route to Philadelphia. The s casting was directed by lam Hughes, director and ster founder" of the Whitepel Bell Foundry in east ton, whose pride in the com-'s longevity (twice that of country whose birthday he is ing celebrate) is equaled only ds sensitivity over the famous k in the original bell.

Generally speaking," he says ly, "a bell doesn't crack. ome cracks it." Mr. Hughes es the original crack on a i ocean voyage. The present age, he said, should be rosier, hould the company's balance ; it is also casting 22 some- less expensive versions of one-ton bell for U.S. customers at $6,000 each, plus a limited edition of 2,400 tabletop models retailing at $750 each.

Up to a point, the traffic seems to be mostly one-way, in that the British are sending more abroad than the Americans are sending here. But this is illusory, because, while the British are exporting things, the Americans will be exporting people, and this the British regard as a fair exchange.

"People" do not only include politicians, although there have been plenty of those already, like the delegation to Ireland two weeks ago that received a good hard sell on the boundless potentiality for American investment in County Mayo.

Special Exhibitions

By "people" the British also mean ordinary tourists attracted by the parlous state of the British pound, which makes the dollar go further in stores, on trips and at any number of special Bicentennial exhibitions that seem to be dominating this city's cultural landscape.

There are at least two major exhibitions conspicuous for the energy of their creators and the publicity that has surrounded them.

The first is "1776: The British Story of the American Revolution," which was opened last month at the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich by the Queen. It is sponsored by the Sunday Times and is largely the work of Kenneth Pearson and his wife, Patricia Connor, who traveled 13,000 miles by car in the United States, Canada, France and Britain. Despite fierce competition from local curators who wanted to hang onto their own Bicentennial material, they managed to assemble a remarkable collection of uniforms, weapons, documents and original paintings that show not only the course of the war but, by portraying both rebels and Tories, also emphasize the ambiguity of the British toward the conflict.

Indians in the Fall

If the tourists and school children find their way to Greenwich this summer, the Sunday Times exhibit should reach its break-even point of $1 million. More problematical is the fate of another major exhibit called "2,000 Years of North American Indian Art." It is scheduled to open at the Hayward Gallery, in October, after most tourists have gone home.

It is not, like 1776 and many other exhibits, directly related to America's 200th birthday. But again, a combination of entrepreneurial devotion and what one observer called "the bicentennial urge" have combined to make possible something that might not otherwise have occurred.

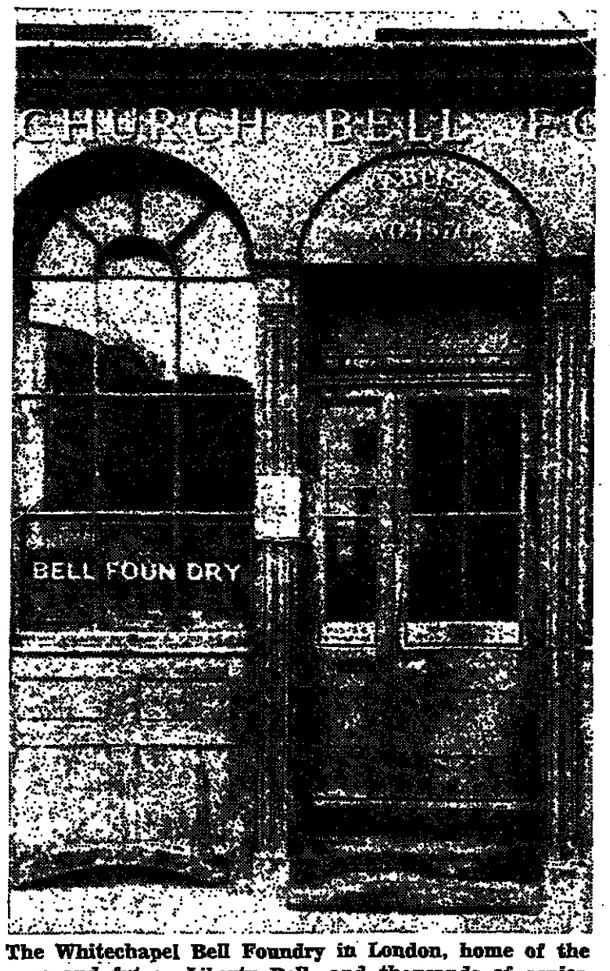
The entrepreneur in this case is a remarkable U.S. woman, Mrs. Robert Phinney, wife of a Braniff Airlines executive, who spent summers in New Mexico and has long nurtured a dream of putting together the definitive collection of American Indian art. To that end she organized a formidable women's committee and recruited an old friend and acknowledged expert in the field to assemble the exhibits—Ralph (Ted) Coe, assistant director of the Nelson Gallery of Art in Kansas City.

She then set about rounding up the $600,000 required. She got about half from the British Arts Council, the rest in cash or services from corporations, mainly U.S. She is still $40,000 short, but the show will go on.

Not surprisingly, the English Tourist Board has sensed opportunities, and is organizing a series of "1776" trails to guide visitors to places with American associations. For example, there is a route in Exeter that will take tourists to the once-important wool town of Brandninch that was, improbably, the birthplace of Davy Crockett. Other visitors will be able to spend a week tracking the movements of everyone's favorite transatlantic citizen, Benjamin Franklin.

But what the serious scholars here would like to do is remind the visitors of the common bonds which, to quote Edmund Burke, who was himself quoted by Mr. Callaghan, are "ties which though light as air, are as strong as links of iron."

"There is a good deal of predictable stuff," says Prof. Wright, referring perhaps to the Bicentennial stamp being issued by the Post Office, to the advertising "slogan" of British Airways, "Come back, all is forgiven," or the efforts recently of the merchants in Burlington Arcade to drum up business by inviting the Royal Welsh Fusiliers to play "Yankee Doodle Dandy" outside their stores. "But what 1776 was really all about was ideology and perennial issues, which both countries share."



The Whitechapel Bell Foundry in London, home of the once and future Liberty Bell—and thousands of copies.

Debate on Algerian Charter Discloses Wide Discontent

By Michael Goldsmith

ALGIERS, May 30 (AP).—A monthlong national debate on Algeria's proposed national charter disclosed widespread discontent over inefficiency and corruption at high levels but presented no challenge to the regime of President Houari Boumedienne and his socialist policies.

In public meetings throughout Algeria, daily televised discussion groups and letters to the state-run newspapers, thousands of Algerians have taken advantage of an opportunity to express their views on how the country should be run.

Since former President Ahmed Ben Bella dissolved the national assembly in 1964, there has been no open political debate in Algeria. Mr. Boumedienne has run the country by decree ever since he ousted Mr. Ben Bella in a military coup in 1965.

The 80,000-word draft for a national charter, submitted to public debate early this month, promised a new constitution including election of a president and a national assembly. But it left no doubt that Algeria would continue along the irreversible path of socialism under one-party rule.

Global Doctrine

The charter, a kind of global doctrine of national policies and aspirations in virtually every field, is to be revised during the coming weeks in the light of suggestions made in the debate. The revision—like the initial drafting—is to be conducted at local and national level behind closed doors. The drafting committees are under official control and are accountable only to the government and the party leadership.

The revised version of the charter is expected to receive overwhelming approval in a national referendum to be organized sometime during the summer. A new constitution, based on the same Marxist principles as the charter, is to be drafted later.

Nowhere in the debate on the charter—as far as it appeared in public view—was there a single critical reference to Mr. Boumedienne. On the contrary, the austere President was frequently singled out for praise while some of his ministers were subjected to oblique attacks for tolerating corruption, nepotism, inefficiency and injustice.

"It is our duty to render homage to the President and those ministers and high officials who have done great things at the head of the nation," an unidentified citizen wrote to the official daily El Moudjahid. "As for the others, however highly placed they may be, they face their consciences with the unanimous condemnation of the people."

Sonatrach Attacked

Writing to the same paper, a group of workers in the state petroleum monopoly, Sonatrach, alleged that management errors, embezzlements, kickbacks from foreign firms and internal labor disputes were being systematically covered up and concealed both from the public and from Mr. Boumedienne.

Much criticism was directed at the continuing discrimination against women in all fields. Many women taking part in the debate demanded the abolition of polygamy, dowry requirements and arbitrary male divorce rights—all anchored in Algeria's Moslem traditions.

The charter approves détente, provided it was not limited to relations between the superpowers alone. But it rejected any close relationship with neighboring Tunisia and Morocco as long as they continue to tolerate the capitalist system.

The army was rated high among the nation's priorities because of its role as the first line of defense of the socialist state against attacks by "imperialism or its internal allies, Algerian reactionaries."

Rhodesia Black Leader Calls For U.S., British Initiatives

SALISBURY, May 30 (UPI).—A senior black nationalist leader today called for U.S. and British initiatives to help settle Rhodesia's constitutional crisis and end the guerrilla war.

Aristone Chambati, who acted as constitutional adviser to Joshua Nkomo during abortive talks with Prime Minister Ian Smith, said in Salisbury's Sunday Mail that Mr. Smith "should now accept the further internationalization of the issue and welcome an increase in British and American initiatives that could result in extraconstitutional political and economic guarantees."

"The guarantees, while assuring majority rule, would also protect minority rights and contribute to ongoing economic and political stability during and after the political transition," Mr. Chambati said.

Kissinger Outline

The proposal accords with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's outline of U.S. policy toward Rhodesia.

Mr. Kissinger said April 27, during his Africa tour:

"A constitutional structure should protect minority rights together with establishing majority rule. We are prepared to devote some of our assistance programs to this objective."

Peace talks between Mr. Smith and Mr. Nkomo broke down in March over the Prime Minister's refusal to accept the principle of majority rule in two years.

Mr. Kissinger also proposed a two-year transition period after "the expeditious conclusion of negotiations."

Since the collapse of the negotiations, fighting between guerrilla forces and the Rhodesian Army has increased. Salisbury has reported this month the death of 104 insurgents and 17 Rhodesian soldiers—the highest toll in a month since the fighting began in 1972.

A security forces communiqué released today said seven guerrillas were killed in clashes in the last 24 hours and a Rhodesian was seriously wounded. Twenty-nine guerrillas have been killed in the last three days, according to official figures.

Racial Hatred

Mr. Chambati said continued fighting would result in intensified racial hatred, "inevitably... making future negotiations more difficult."

Military officials said recently that there was a possibility of guerrillas launching attacks from neighboring Zambia to open a third front. This would require partial general mobilization, they said, but there were no signs of this development.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday told foreign newsmen that he would allow Rhodesian insurgents to operate against the Smith regime from Zambian bases. He said guerrillas already were in intensive training. The Rhodesian government has not commented on Mr. Kaunda's remarks.

Free Democrats Back Schmidt Tie

FREIBURG, West Germany, May 30 (UPI).—The Free Democratic party congress today approved a proposal to renew the coalition with the Social Democrats after the Oct. 3 general elections.

Of the 400 delegates, only one voted against the proposal while another abstained.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who presented the proposal, said at his party's congress that the coalition with the party of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt would follow a liberal policy. In 1972, the Free Democratic party switched its support from the Christian Democrats.

U.S. Yacht Freed After Seizure By Panamanians

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP).—A U.S.-owned yacht, fired upon and seized by Panamanian troops, was released to continue its passage of the Panama Canal after six days of unpublicized captivity that caused a controversy involving U.S. sovereignty over the waterway.

The government did not make last week's incident public. But it drew the attention of the White House, apparently because of the potential political implications of the seizure by Panamanian soldiers.

In an unusual move, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen made the announcement that the yacht, the Sea Wolf, was released on Friday after its owner, the General Electric Credit Corp., posted a court bond settling a dispute over a $45,000 repair bill.

The State Department, basing its contention mainly on statements by the yacht's captain, said the vessel was seized illegally in the U.S.-controlled canal last Sunday by Panamanian National Guard men executing the order of a local court. The court order had been requested by a U.S.-owned firm. The State Department said the Panamanians claimed the incident occurred outside U.S. territory.

The yacht was hit by gunfire from the Panamanian soldiers but no injuries were reported aboard the craft, State Department officials said.

Mitsuo Fuchida Dies; Led Attack On Pearl Harbor

KASHIHARA, Japan, May 30 (Reuters).—Mitsuo Fuchida, 73, the pilot who led the Japanese air attack on Pearl Harbor, died here today.

Mr. Fuchida was the chief of the First Attack Flying Corps, whose 360 aircraft bombed Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941.

The raid brought the United States into World War II.

Mr. Fuchida became a Christian missionary after the war and traveled in the United States, speaking of Pearl Harbor and promoting peace. Among his books was "The Truth of the Pearl Harbor Operation."

Alexander Frumkin

MOSCOW, May 30 (UPI).—Physicist Alexander Frumkin, 80, a pioneer in modern electrochemical theory, died Thursday, Tass said yesterday.

Mr. Frumkin founded the Soviet Institute of Electrochemistry and directed it for nearly 20 years. He was a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Thayer Lindsley

NEW YORK, May 30 (UPI).—Thayer Lindsley, 93, a mining executive and geologist who founded Ventures, Ltd., a holding company with mining interests on four continents, died yesterday.

Strike Closes Banks In Norway for Week

OSLO, May 30 (AP).—Most Norwegian banks will remain closed until Friday because of a nationwide strike to support bank-employee demands for higher wages.

The government decided to use mandatory staff arbitration to stop the strike but a week is needed to pass the necessary bills in parliament.

Chile Limits Role Of UN Probers

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 30 (UPI).—Chile has announced that it will admit one or two representatives of the United Nations to investigate alleged human rights violations if there is agreement on the scope and legal details of their functions.

The Chilean mission to the UN pointed out, however, that there is still disagreement between the Chilean government and a special fact-finding group of the UN Human Rights Commission on aspects of the proposed investigation.

The fact-finding group and the Chilean mission said that negotiations would continue.

£1 Million Will Be Spent

Britain to Test 4 Ways to Get Power From the Sea's Waves

By Walter Sullivan

LONDON, May 30 (NYT).—For centuries the tempestuous seas around Britain have served as a barrier against invasion and as an inspiration to its poets. Now the waves that pound these shores may be put to use.

The British government has decided that, of all the less conventional sources of energy—sunlight, wind, tides, waves and geothermal heat—ocean waves are "intrinsically the most attractive."

Four different schemes to extract that nonpolluting form of energy are under consideration and, to assess them, Britain has allocated £1 million (slightly more than $1.75 million) for a two-year research effort.

In recent interviews senior officials in Britain's Department of Energy pointed out that, while this funding is less than that for solar energy—£2 million a year—the latter is at a more advanced and costly stage.

Emphasis, in the solar-energy program, is on the use of water heated by sunlight—or daylight on Britain's many overcast days. No attempt is being made to compete with the ambitious U.S. research program to convert solar energy directly into electricity.

Wave energy has a special appeal in Britain because it is most abundantly available in stormy winter months when energy demands are greatest and solar energy is meager. Britain also has a very long coastline, relative to its area, and, according to an Energy Department analysis, the availability of wave energy throughout the year "is surprisingly high."

In the two-year program the four candidate schemes will be tested in tanks on a scale one-hundredth that of working plants in the ocean. If one or more systems look promising, they will then be tested on a larger scale in tanks and eventually at sea.

Preliminary analysis has indicated that, for every meter of coastline, 40 to 70 kilowatts could, in principle, be generated on an annual average. Thus, according to the Energy Department, a dozen arrays, each 50 miles long, could produce about half Britain's current electricity needs.

Four Proposals

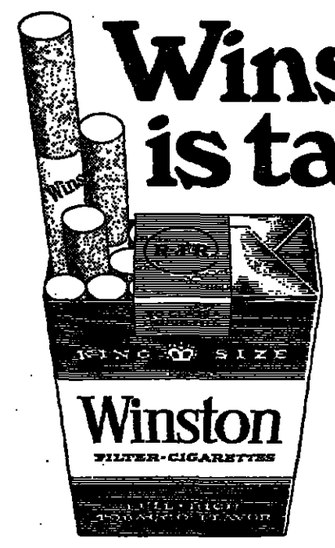
Wave energy has even more attraction for Japan, which lacks Britain's rich coal reserves as an energy source but has a comparable coastline. One of the four proposed systems is, in fact, of Japanese origin. The proposals are:

• The Salter duck: This was proposed by S. H. Salter of Edinburgh University. The "ducks," linked in a long chain to form a breakwater, are shaped to rock in maximum response to waves. Motion of the outer part relative to a more stable inner unit could be used, for example, to drive a hydraulic system.

• Contouring rafts: This approach is being promoted by Sir Christopher Cockerell, inventor of the Hovercraft. He and his associates have formed Wavepower, Ltd., to develop the rafts. Many of them would be linked so that, as waves passed, their rocking motion relative to one another would push in and pull out pistons within the raft-to-raft links.

• Air-pressure ring buoy: This concept grew from the Japanese experience with floating breakwaters. It was found that waves were strongly suppressed when allowed to rise inside an inverted box, pushing air out of orifices in the top. Power would be derived from air motion, in and out of the box, as the water level rose and fell.

• Russel rectifier: The inventor was Robert Russell, director of the hydraulics research station at Wallingford, where it is being developed. Nonreturn flaps allow water to enter a high-elevation reservoir as a wave crest sweeps past the system. Flaps permit water to flow out from a lower reservoir as wave troughs pass. Thus there is a flow of water from the upper to lower reservoir that can be used to generate power.



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Opposition Discouraged

South Korea's CIA Tightens Its Grip

By John Saar

SEOUL (WP).—South Korea's secret police agency is steadily extending its covert grasp on national life and its aura of fear is widening, according to numerous sources in this capital.

Answerable only to President Chung Hee Park, the Korean Central Intelligence Agency conducts control and surveillance measures against the armed forces, Cabinet ministers, civil servants, professors, political and religious opposition figures and ordinary citizens to guarantee the internal security of the regime.

The KCIA's domestic activities have increased sharply since 1972, when, under martial law, Mr. Park instituted a new Constitution granting him unlimited powers. Diplomatic observers say that as the instrument chosen to enforce the President's increasingly repressive rule, the KCIA has become more powerful and more feared.

"They incur the enmity of the people," noted a diplomat from a nation friendly to South Korea, "and if ever there is a day of reckoning—public disorder—there's going to be a great slaughter."

Popularity Unknown

The agency's efficiency and sophistication, conceded even by people who hate it, have discouraged open opposition to the point that no accurate estimate of the government's true popularity is possible.

Paradoxically, with the strict, KCIA-enforced censorship of the newspapers, other KCIA officials have to conduct polls and public-opinion samplings for President Park's advisers.

A Korean intellectual, never personally harassed by the agency, calls it the key to the government's survival.

"I doubt that this government could last a month without them," he said through an interpreter. "Their controlling mechanisms are vital."

He and other Korean sources insisted that outright physical torture continues in some cases and that psychological stress tactics are commonly used.

Several persons interrogated two months ago regarding an alleged plot by former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung and 17 others complained that they had been deprived of sleep and questioned day and night for several days.

A deputy director of the KCIA, who declined to be named, issued a blanket denial to allegations of torture, intimidation and coercion.

"So many things in our past reputation are distorted and exaggerated," he said. "It is very unfair and irresponsible to accept these allegations without concrete evidence."

The official said that about 80 per cent of the agency's resources go for intelligence gathering, counterespionage and psychological warfare, all directed at North Korea.

Primary Objective

Domestic activities under the national security and anti-Communist laws are essential to the survival of the nation, he said, since anti-government actions might prompt North Korea to attack.

"This government's primary objective is survival," he added. "Without survival, who do you cry to for human rights?"

No nongovernment Korean interviewed supported that view.

Those who agreed to talk at all about "that certain agency" believe that most of the KCIA's energies are concentrated internally and go far beyond what is necessary in a country where dread of North Korean Communism is almost universal.

The sources insisted on anonymity and refused to discuss even trivial matters over the telephone. Some left a radio playing during the conversation as antibugging background noise.

The sources agreed that there is a continuing need for intelligence operations against North Korea, "but their main activities are among [South] Koreans," as a source put it. An eminent journalist, who keeps his office blinds drawn, said: "They control us."

The impression of omniscience, echoed by many others in the opinion-making groups, is a tribute to the KCIA's carefully nurtured image of being everywhere, watching everyone.

Neutral observers say that while most ordinary people share a general fear of crossing the agency, they are not bothered unless they attract attention by careless talk against the government.

"I think 60 per cent of the assumptions made about the KCIA are untrue, but they keep the people spooked," a diplomat commented.

Koreans overseas express the belief that the KCIA's operations extend into every country that has a sizable Korean community, adding that in every South Korean Embassy ultimate authority rests with the KCIA chief, not the ambassador.

Although it took its title from the U.S. CIA and has a conventional intelligence-gathering function, the KCIA was also chartered as an internal police force with almost unlimited power of arrest and interrogation.

It was formed a month after the military coup that brought Mr. Park to power in 1961 to counter "indirect aggression and Communist forces and remove obstacles to the execution of the revolutionary tasks."

Fifteen years later, the "obstacles" are interpreted as anyone opposed to Mr. Park's regime.

"The facade of openness here makes it seem ridiculous, but control of protest is tighter here than in many Communist countries," said a history professor. "The present Polish level of dissidence is unthinkable here, and [dissident Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei] Sakharov is able to operate in the U.S.S.R. in ways impossible here. Under the Hitler regime in the thirties the German people were able to be more outspoken than we can be in Seoul today."

Kim Dae Jung, the former presidential candidate, believes that U.S. intervention saved his life when the KCIA abducted him from a Tokyo hotel room in 1973.

The man widely—if unofficially—identified as the mastermind behind Mr. Kim's kidnapping, a man who has been known at various times as Kim Jae Kwon and Kim Ki Kwan, is currently living in the Los Angeles area.

'Black Team'

Some intelligence sources believe that he is retired, like former KCIA director Kim Hyung Wook, who has been living quietly in New Jersey for years. Many persons in the Los Angeles Korean community insist that Kim Ki Kwan is the head of the KCIA's "black team" in the United States—the group of agents allegedly responsible for intimidating Koreans living in America.

Reliable sources said that the U.S. government is aware of Kim Ki Kwan's presence in the country, but inquiries about him to federal agencies received no reply.

In the United States, the Justice Department has begun a quiet investigation of harassing and intimidating of Korean residents. So far, the investigation has failed to turn up any evidence of systematic wrongdoing traceable to KCIA agents, leading to suspicion in Korean-U.S. circles that Washington—concerned about strains in its alliance with Seoul, the United States' only military ally on the North Asian mainland—has let the investigation bog down.

Sources at the Justice Department also point out that some alleged KCIA agents are diplomats and that their immunity prevents the FBI from questioning them. In addition, many of the tactics ascribed to the KCIA, while improper diplomatic conduct, do not seem to violate federal statutes.

Many present and former State Department officials say privately that the tendency within the department, particularly during the presidency of Richard Nixon, was "not to make too much noise" about the KCIA.

The KCIA's immense concrete complex in southeastern Seoul, a heavily guarded compound overlooking the city, has become synonymous in many Korean minds with interrogation and torture.

Estimates Vary

Estimates of the number of KCIA agents generally run from 30,000 to 45,000.

The agency's budget is not disclosed, but sources insist that much of the cost is defrayed by "donations" solicited or extorted from businesses.

Sources say that the KCIA is heavily involved in the stock market, real estate, construction and tourism industries.

The KCIA's present director is Shin Jik Soo, a former attorney general picked, like his predecessors, by Mr. Park. Mr. Shin attends Cabinet meetings, but sources say that his influence as one of the two people closest to Mr. Park outranks that of the Premier.

Diplomats observe that the KCIA is the perfect instrument for the President's control, since it can watch for possible coups from any quarter but lacks the armed strength to stage one itself.

Under Mr. Shin, the agency has reportedly abandoned heavy emphasis on torture for a variety of more subtle methods. Open and covert infiltration of government agencies, factories, political parties, universities and churches suffice to deter or preempt dissent.

Through coercion, the KCIA is able to control labor unions and threaten judges. An eminent lawyer said, "You can just disregard the law. We lawyers can do nothing."



Henry Kissinger behind a battery of microphones last week in Stockholm.

Odd Couple From U.S. Make a Hit On Separate Missions to Europe

By Michael Getler

BONN (WP).—An odd couple of Americans—Henry Kissinger and Muhammad Ali—came to Europe last week and left amid the sweet smell of success.

Mr. Kissinger performed at the meeting in Oslo of the 15 foreign ministers of NATO.

Ali did his thing 300 miles south of Oslo, in Munich's Olympiahalle.

Mr. Kissinger and Ali could scarcely be more different—one a refugee from Nazi Germany, the other a fighter from Louisville, Ky.

Yet, to a reporter who watched Mr. Kissinger disarm the foreign ministers in Oslo and Ali demolish a likable Englishman, Richard Dunn, in five rounds in Munich a few days later, there seemed to be something clearly shared.

Both Mr. Kissinger and Ali seemed part of that "only-in-America" syndrome that still fascinates many Europeans—the ability to rise from the most disparate and obscure backgrounds and to develop one's skills and personality so fully that people elsewhere still take a measure of hope from it.

It may be that very few Europeans stop and think about it quite that way. But if one is to judge by the personal interest that these two men attract overseas, then it seems that a lot of people, deep down, remain fascinated with the freewheeling U.S. society that produces much that cultured Europeans disdain but that also turns out personalities that encourage and attract them.

Mr. Kissinger may be a source of great political controversy this election year in the U.S. but in Western Europe it is clear that the establishment still loves him. At the foreign ministers' meeting and at a news conference after it ended, Mr. Kissinger was in rare form, winning praise from virtually all the ministers for his views and presentations and deftly handling questions thrown his way by newsmen.

Mr. Kissinger seemed buoyed by President Ford's primary victories in Michigan and Maryland just before he left for Oslo and pleased at defusing controversy over his own role in the administration by stating publicly on television a few days earlier that he would "prefer" to leave office anyway after January.

European leaders read U.S. opinion polls closer than many Americans and they wondered how President Ford could allow Mr. Kissinger to become such an alleged campaign liability when U.S. polls show him as still the most popular man in the country.

For many West European leaders, who privately felt the U.S. has been committing suicide for the last few years, Mr. Kissinger is the reassuring link to stability, as they see it.

More than that, however, Mr. Kissinger is unique—the unusual, acceptable American, someone capable of playing the dominant role in alliance policy that most Europeans depend on.

Mr. Kissinger spoke at times harshly of the Soviet Union at Oslo, as did his former mentor, Vice-President Rockefeller, in Frankfurt two weeks earlier. But no one seemed to worry that the cold war was coming back. Mr. Kissinger was breezy, confident, reassuring and that is what the ministers wanted to hear and see.

In Munich, Muhammad Ali was also giving the crowd what it wanted.

Like Mr. Kissinger, Ali has his critics, including millions of people who just don't like boxing, no matter who is in the ring.

Nevertheless, Ali, too, is a unique American character, a person of superb physical grace but also a man of wit and cleverness whose personal dynamism seems to create electricity in a crowd as no other U.S. sports figure possibly since Babe Ruth.

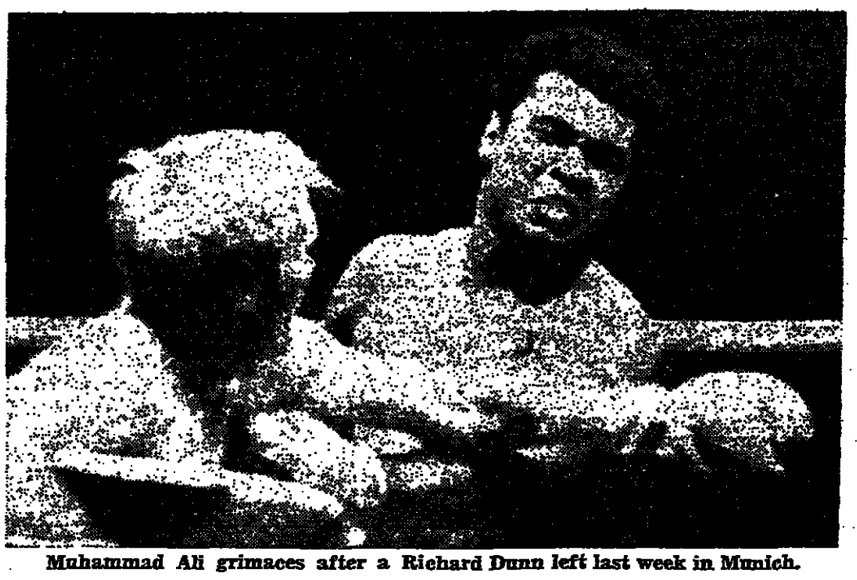
Ali is somewhat of a hero in West Germany, where 130,000 copies of his book "The Greatest" have been sold and where two of West Germany's leading newspapers have published warm and perceptive reviews about his book and his efforts on behalf of black people in the United States and elsewhere.

If anything, Ali may be a better diplomat than Mr. Kissinger. Nothing seems to escape him. When the German promoters of the championship fight priced the tickets so outrageously high that even the beautiful people wouldn't buy them, Ali bought up $100,000 worth and distributed 2,000 tickets free to GIs stationed near Munich.

Nine years ago, rather than be drafted into the service, Ali gave up his crown, his license and 3 1/2 years of his prime career because "I ain't got no quarrel with the Viet Cong." Now Ali says, "If America were attacked, I'd be in the front line. I'd do the shuffle and win the war."

Ali left Munich with $1.5 million. Mr. Kissinger left Oslo undoubtedly feeling better personally than he does most of the time in Washington these days and as though he had done something to boost NATO's morale at a critical time.

Both, however, may have also left behind a renewed sense of fascination by Europeans in the United States that could be more important than the vast array of well-intentioned but somewhat ritualistic Bicentennial events being dutifully staged by European governments.



Muhammad Ali grimaces after a Richard Dunn left last week in Munich.

The Experts Revise Their Assessments

Soviet Defense Line Unchanged by Changes

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW (NYT).—The complex relationship between the Communist party and the Soviet armed forces—historically one of party control, but also of heavy military considerations in the making of party policy—appears to have remained essentially unchanged by the recent naming of a civilian as minister of defense and the elevation of the Communist party chief, Leonid Brezhnev, to the rank of marshal.

Although some foreign analysts were tempted to see in these two events, especially in Mr. Brezhnev's promotion, implications for the Soviet Union's defense priorities and its attitude toward détente, Western diplomats and military men now tend to think that the shifts reflected less dramatic counterplays of interests within the Kremlin.

One line of speculation holds that Mr. Brezhnev, whose promotion was accompanied by an outpouring of official adulation, is casting himself in a Tito-like role of elder statesman, above the hectic run of daily events.

This may be as a result of failing health and lack of stamina at the age of 69 or as a way of insulating himself from maneuvers and power grabs that could force his ouster or damage his legacy. Some Politburo shifts are being predicted for next month, when a full Central Committee meeting is expected.

A more widely held theory is that Mr. Brezhnev, in accepting the promotion from general to marshal, in appearing publicly in a uniform swathed in battle ribbons, in allowing himself to be hailed in the press for wartime exploits and unshakable support from the buildup of Soviet military might, was sending a message of reassurance to military men who may have been sorry to see a civilian appointed defense minister.

The new civilian minister of defense, 67-year-old Dmitri Ustinov, has lifelong ties to the armament and defense industries, having become Stalin's commissar for armaments when he was just 33. He therefore seems likely to stand firmly behind the high military priorities of the Soviet economy.

Nevertheless, some Western military analysts have observed that with the death of the former defense minister, Marshal Andrei Grechko, the Politburo is now without a member who is a professional soldier and seasoned military commander able to bring expertise to discussions of tactical and strategic matters.

The analysts doubt that this will hamper decision-making, although on routine matters it may mean that the military case in high-level discussions will be made less convincingly.

Throughout Soviet history, military officers have not been major policy-makers. They have remained subordinate to the political leadership and the structure of the system contains extensive safeguards to maintain this relationship.

Most military officers are members of the Communist party. Military units have political officers attached to them. The party's influence permeates the ranks.

A European diplomat said of the Russians, "They are proud of having avoided having the people's revolution taken over by the military."

After Tax Rise Dispute

Finnish Coalition Limps On

By Christopher S. Wren

HELSINKI (NYT).—A political cartoon in a Helsinki newspaper the other day summed up the trauma. A hospital patient labeled "the government" but looking very much like Premier Martti Miettunen announced through the tangle of transfusion devices cluttering his bed that "reports of my death are exaggerated."

As a result of the intervention of President Urho Kekkonen, Mr. Miettunen's government, not yet six months old, managed to survive a crisis this month.

But the experience illustrated the vulnerability of the five-party coalition that Mr. Kekkonen put together late last year to cope with Finland's increasing unemployment, foreign-trade imbalance and inflation.

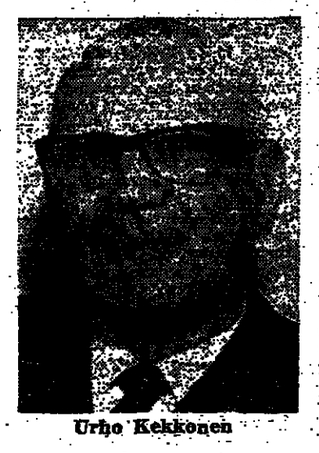
It also created a precedent by allowing the Finnish People's Democratic League, the party of the Communist front, to remain in the government while voting against a government proposal for a tax increase.

Finland's politics have never been tidy. No fewer than 10 political parties are represented among the 200 members of the current parliament. However much they may disagree, the parties need one another to get anything done.

Yet the government that Mr. Miettunen was plucked from retirement to lead has become known more for debate and deferral than action. The crisis broke recently after the Communists refused to support an increase from 11 to 13 per cent in Finland's purchase tax, a kind of national sales tax. The measure really pleased no one but was needed to help close the gap in next year's budget, already estimated at close to $1 billion.

When unanimous support was not forthcoming, the 68-year-old Mr. Miettunen tendered his resignation. But Mr. Kekkonen refused to accept it. Instead, he proposed that the coalition continue, with the Communists being allowed to vote against the purchase-tax increase. One by one, Mr. Kekkonen summoned the other coalition members—the Social Democrats, the Centrists, the Swedish People's party and the Liberals—to secure their grudging agreement and put the government back on its feet.

Recriminations have resulted. Kalevi Sorsa, the coalition's foreign minister and chairman of the Social Democrats, wondered whether the other coalition parties could also oppose measures they did not like. "It is our opinion that one party cannot be given permission," Mr. Sorsa told his party officials, according to a participant in the meeting.



Urho Kekkonen

Communist Qualms

But the Communists said they were not seeking special treatment because they voiced opposition to the purchase-tax increase before entering the government. The Communists, who hold four of the 18 ministerial portfolios, have had their own qualms about remaining inside the coalition at a time of economic difficulties.

In turn, some Center party elements have charged that the Social Democrats, Finland's largest party, were hoping that the coalition's collapse would offer an opportunity to form a minority government. Mr. Sorsa has denied such an ambition.

Yet both parties have found their options restricted because they had invited Mr. Kekkonen to run for re-election as president on their respective tickets in 1978. "How can you go against the wishes of your own candidate?" a bemused Finnish political observer asked.

There has been discussion over why Mr. Kekkonen wanted the Communists, who received roughly 20 per cent in the parliamentary elections last fall, to remain in the government since the other four parties might have formed a viable new coalition.

Wishful Thinking

It has been suggested that the President wanted to keep the Communists involved inside, where they could not cause trouble from outside. Even with their participation so far, there have already been strikes this year by the police, food-processing employees, longshoremen, merchant seamen and telephone repairmen.

A lack of major government decisions so far has given rise to some wishful thinking that the economic revival in the West will help pull Finland out of the economic slump. Unemployment has dropped slightly to about 2 per cent this year, and inflation is down to 14 per cent after running at nearly 18 per cent last year. The deficit in foreign trade this year is expected to reach $1.5 billion, but this is still below last year's $2 billion.

Potential new problems await the battered coalition government. A price freeze imposed last winter will be lifted in July, raising the specter of a new jump in prices. And with nationwide municipal elections scheduled for October, the Communists may yet bolt the government in enough time to run against it.

San Gennaro Fails His People

Naples Survives, by a Miracle

By Sari Gilbert

NAPLES (WP).—"What do you mean, he didn't do the miracle?" asked the woman, her face suddenly ashen.

Her shrill question echoed off the walls of the now empty cathedral of Naples, where earlier this month thousands of anguished Neapolitans waited in vain for their patron saint, San Gennaro, to perform his thrice-annual "miracle."

The woman had not been in Naples on the Saturday before the first Sunday in May—the day that according to a 600-year-old tradition the clotted blood of San Gennaro is to liquefy.

There was no liquefaction this month, causing great consternation among the faithful of Naples and charges by the city's archbishop that the campaign to legalize abortion was to blame.

The failure occurred despite eight solid days and nights of prayer by the Neapolitan clergy and a group known as the Relatives of San Gennaro, who claim to be descendants of Eusebia, the woman who supposedly saved some of the saint's blood.

Until the archbishop's recent order that there be more decorum, the "relatives" would curse and spit on the saint's image if the liquefaction was slow to occur.

A Bad Omen

Failure to liquefy is said to be a bad omen. It is said that a failure in 1527 was a warning of a subsequent plague. Failures in 1835 and 1944 were followed by a cholera epidemic and heavy wartime bombings, respectively.

The other times during the year when the substance liquefies are Sept. 19 and Dec. 16. The first is the anniversary of the saint's beheading in 305 and on the second, in 1631, Vesuvius erupted but, the believers say, Naples was spared because of the saint's intercession.

Some conservatives attribute the failure of the phenomenon this month to San Gennaro's displeasure with the leftist government that has administered Naples for eight months.

Salvatore Pistilli, one of the saint's "relatives," said that the true reason for the failure was that San Gennaro, whose Latin name is St. Januarius, was angry over his removal in 1969 from the Roman Catholic Church's liturgical calendar and downgrading to what is called a "local saint."

"It gave him a nervous breakdown," Mr. Pistilli said. "And in such circumstances what can we expect from his blood?"

The Vatican does not accept the liquefaction as a miracle. Its term for the phenomenon roughly translates into English as "an unusual occurrence."

Thus, the recent addition of the Catholic "Encyclopedia of Religions" classifies the phenomenon as "a residue of Christianized paganism that concentrates the experience of faith in a blood cult of barbaric origins."

In the 19th century, a high church official, discussing the phenomenon with a British journalist, said, "The church does not ask either you or me to believe those things. They are things that go over with the Neapolitans."

Persons familiar with Naples, a bustling but poverty-stricken port city, are not surprised by the depth of belief in the "miracle" of liquefaction, given the Neapolitan predilection to superstitions.

The typical Neapolitan will not go anywhere without his horn-shaped good luck charm. He checks out his dreams in a numbers book before playing the lottery and refuses to utter the name of a certain Spanish king who came to be regarded as a harbinger of bad luck following a visit to Naples.

Crescenzo Guarino, a veteran Naples journalist, said, "Just think, there is so much superstition there that a top Neapolitan Socialist [who was considered a bearer of bad luck] was forced by his party to run for Parliament in another city."

The superstitious nature of Neapolitans aside, the fact remains that countless persons have testified that the substance in the two vials in the cathedral has been changing from a solid to a liquid state and back since the first recorded instance in 1389.

Also, there is much testimony about a similar occurrence at the church in the neighboring town of Pozzuoli, the scene of the saint's martyrdom. There, blood-stains on a marble slab become damp simultaneously with the liquefaction in the cathedral.

No Scientific Tests

So far, no one has been able, or has had the opportunity, to prove irrefutably that the "miracles" have any purely physical explanation. The Naples cathedral has never allowed scientists to examine the substance inside the vials directly.

The two vials are encased in a globelike glass reliquary that is decorated with precious stones and metals.

Three times a year, the reliquary is brought out and held up before the thousands crowding into the cathedral and prayers are begun. Usually, liquefaction takes place in a short time.

Observers agree that the influence of the San Gennaro phenomenon on Neapolitans is considerably less now than it was a decade ago. But few in the city are totally indifferent to it.

While there are those whose attitude is typified by the taxi driver who commented, "Oh, only old women believe that rot nowadays," a more common reaction was that of a teen-age girl. She said, "Well, I don't really believe in it, but I would feel happier if San Gennaro had performed his miracle."

There have long been skeptics, of course. The 18th-century French philosopher Montesquieu likened the reliquary to a thermometer and ascribed the change in the substance to "the cand the breathing and the press of so many spectators" wh "heats up the room and ca the blood to liquefy."

Other theories have it that liquefaction is caused by the posure to light, by shaking vials, or by the injection of a secret catalyst. There is eve theory that the substance is blood at all but a special sa concoction.

In a letter to Italian phi opher Benedetto Croce, French writer Georges Sorel s "The important thing is that v of a similar type have exis before. It is thus rather proba that one day the formula turn up in some Greek ma script."

Good at Fooling

The Greeks, said Sorel, w particularly good at fooling Europeans of the Middle A who collected relics, "each m extraordinary than the other.

In 1902, two professors from N ples University made a spect scopic analysis of the substa and claimed that it was hum blood. In 1926, a similar cla was made of a substance on cloth used to wipe the mar slab in the Pozzuoli church.

According to Prof. Gast Lambertini of Naples Universi Institute of Human Anatomy, liquefaction is "a phenomenon which no natural explanation be provided by either chemi or physics."

Prof. Lambertini has long b an enthusiastic believer in "miracle," and in 1972 he p lished a pamphlet entitled "T tory and Science and the Min of San Gennaro."

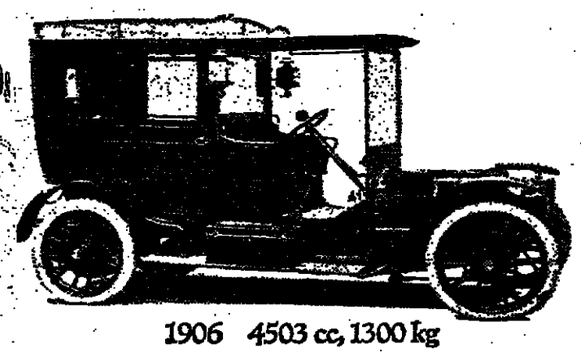
In it he says that the liquef tion has occurred at a variety temperatures, in darkness and the church's lighted areas, the process does not always t place at the same speed, and t the blood's fluidity—which s Neapolitans claim enables them predict the future—also va Another point of interest, he s is that the weight and volum the liquid differ from one tim the next.

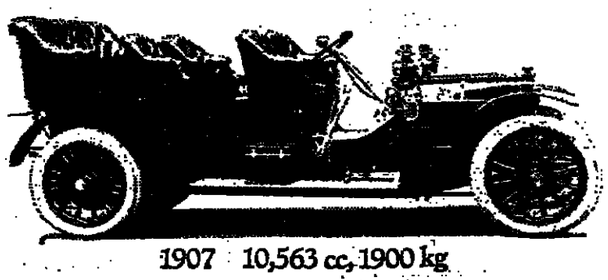
Incalculable Risk

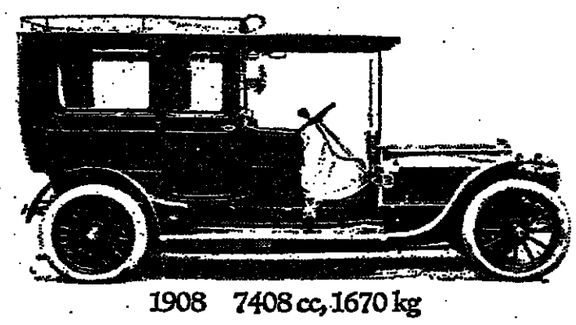
In the summer of 1972, archbishop Corrado Car Ursi, and Prof. Lambertini, gered by the skepticism, agre set up two scientific commis one local and one internat to study the phenomenon modern techniques. They ex the opening of the rel which, Prof. Lambertini would create an "incalc risk" that the substance become polluted and thus d Naples of its "spiritual tre

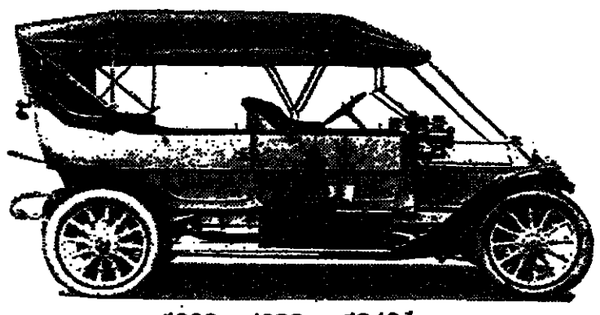
Since then, however, there been no reports of any t being made, leading skeptic the Italian Communist news L'Unita to assert that prominent scientists had r to participate under the c tions set down or that the r had proved too disappointi be released.

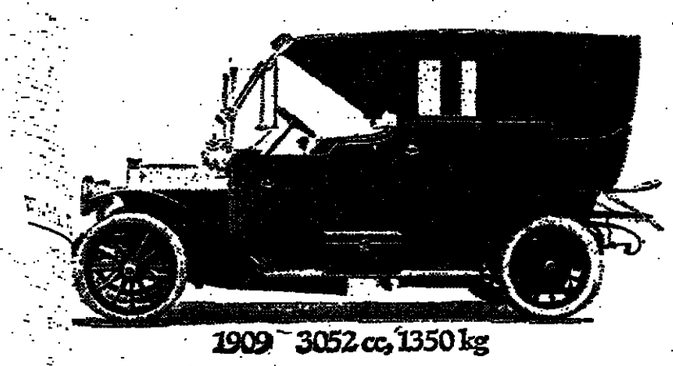
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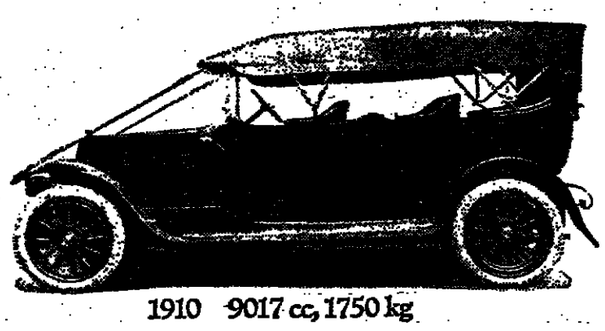

1906 4503 cc, 1300 kg

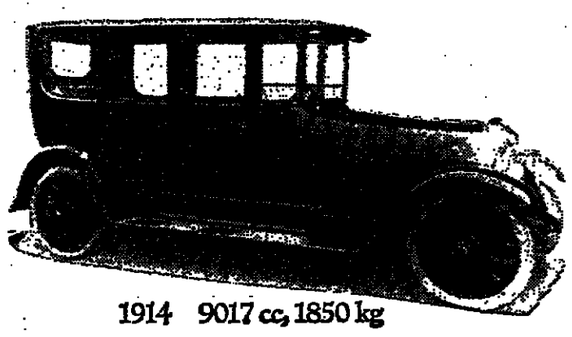

1907 10,563 cc, 1900 kg

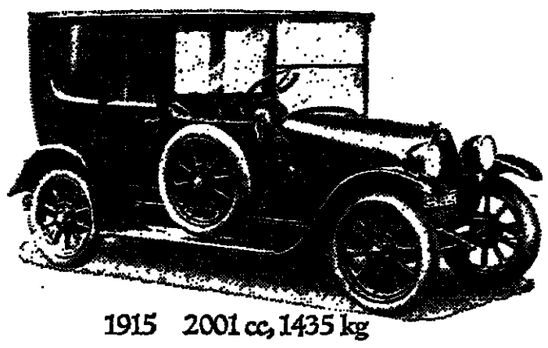

1908 7408 cc, 1670 kg

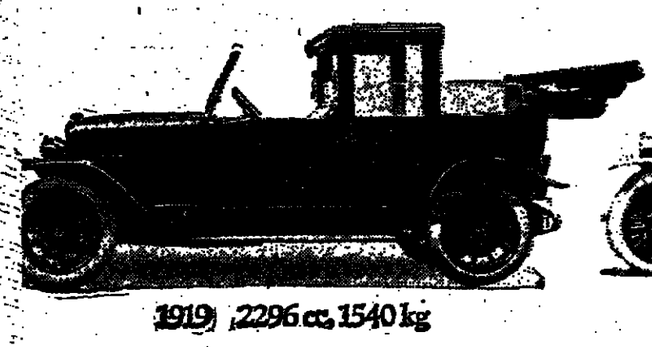

1908 4939 cc, 1340 kg

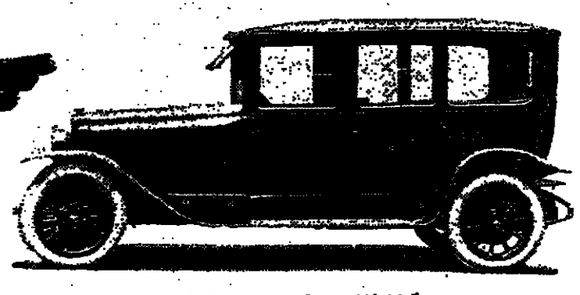

1909 3052 cc, 1350 kg

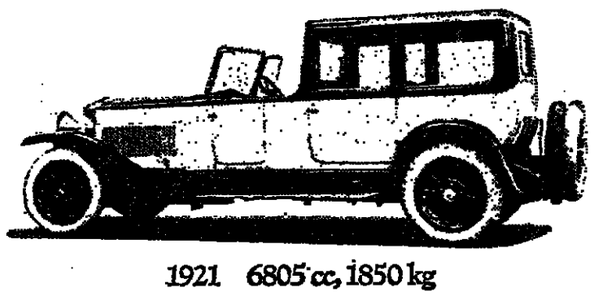

1910 9017 cc, 1750 kg

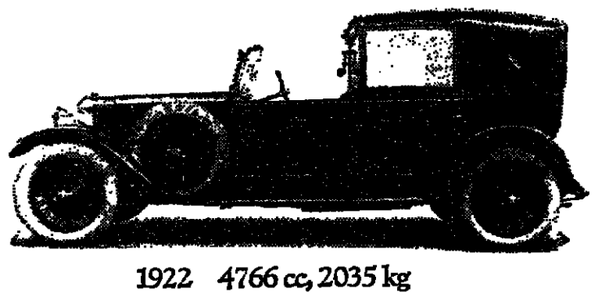

1914 9017 cc, 1850 kg

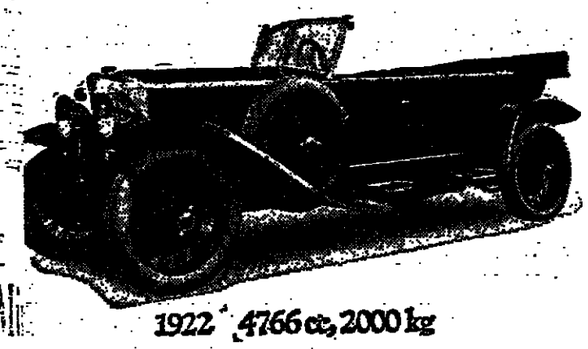

1915 2001 cc, 1435 kg

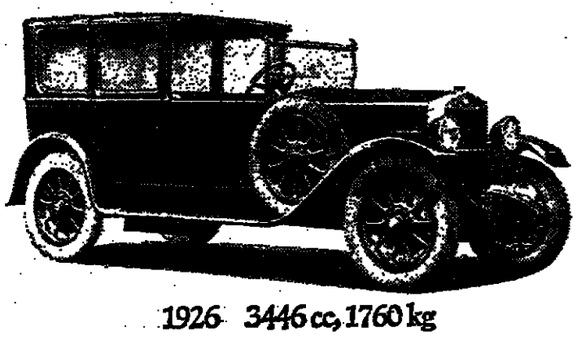

1919 2296 cc, 1540 kg

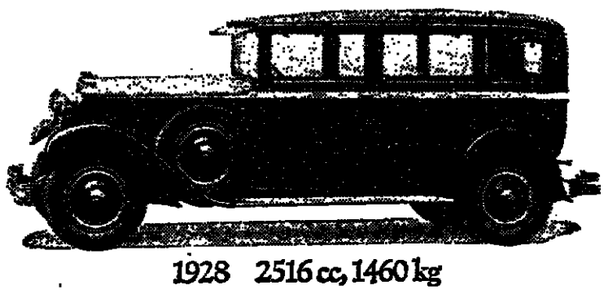

1919 3446 cc, 1570 kg

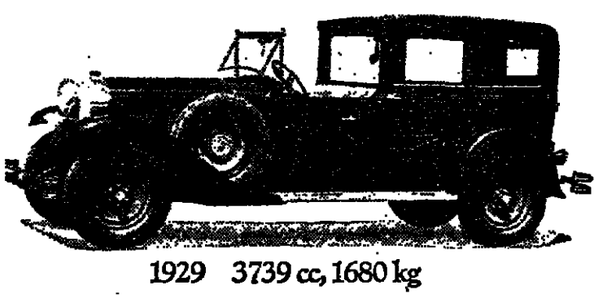

1921 6805 cc, 1850 kg


1922 4766 cc, 2035 kg

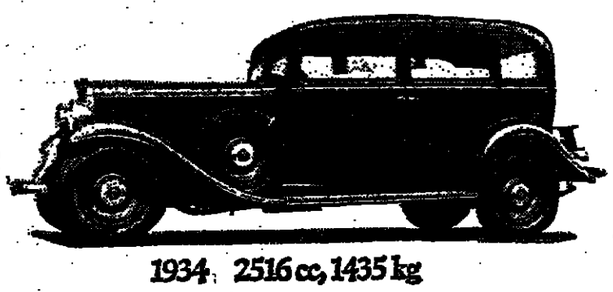

1922 4766 cc, 2000 kg

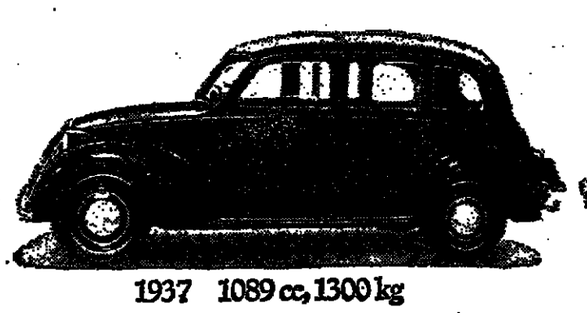

1926 3446 cc, 1760 kg

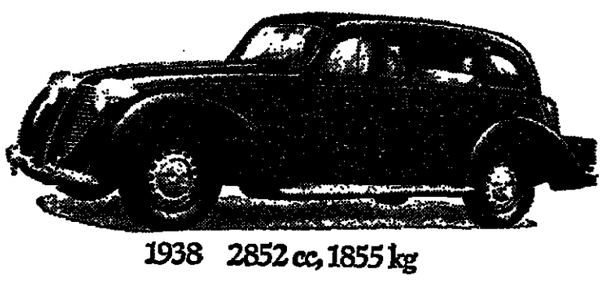

1928 2516 cc, 1460 kg


1929 3739 cc, 1680 kg

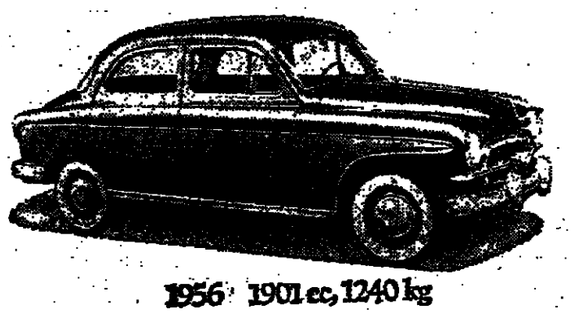

1931 2516 cc, 1295 kg

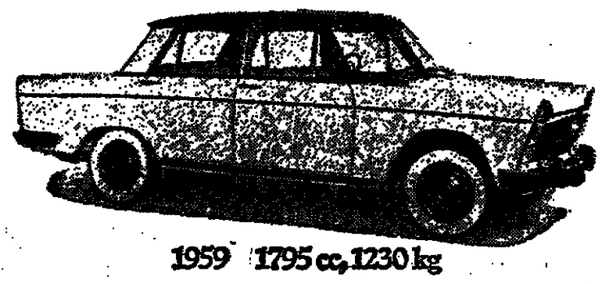

1934 2516 cc, 1435 kg

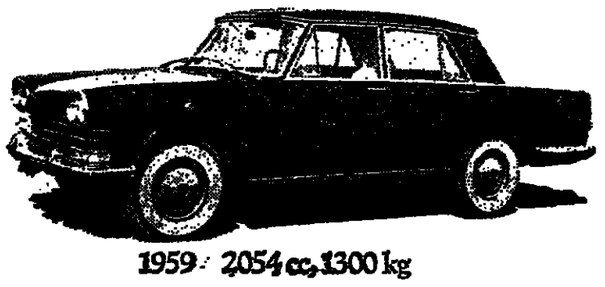

1937 1089 cc, 1300 kg

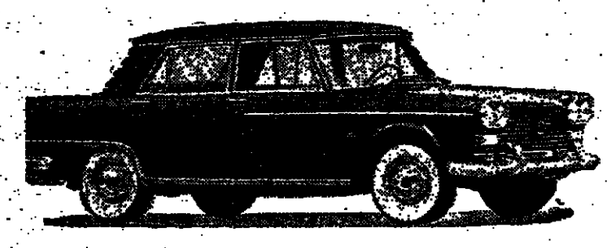

1938 2852 cc, 1855 kg

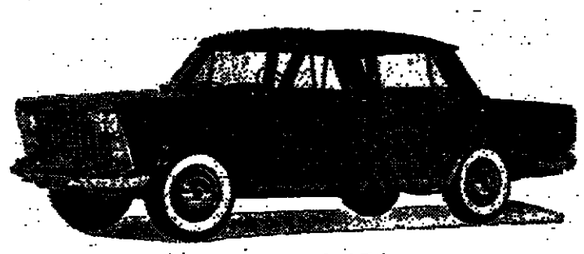

1952 1901 cc, 1200 kg

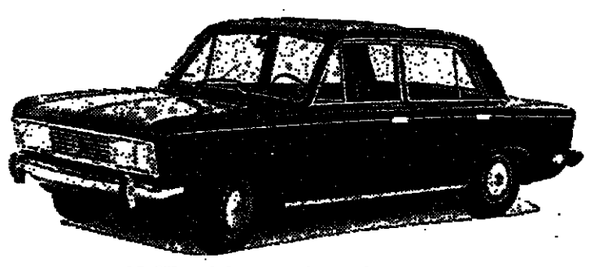

1956 1901 cc, 1240 kg

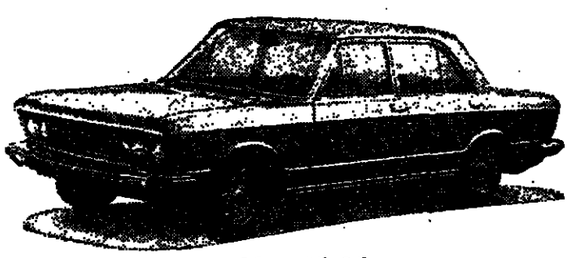

1959 1795 cc, 1230 kg


1959 2054 cc, 1300 kg


1961 2279 cc, 1320 kg


1963 2279 cc, 1285 kg


1967 1608 cc, 1000 kg


1969 2866 cc, 1510 kg

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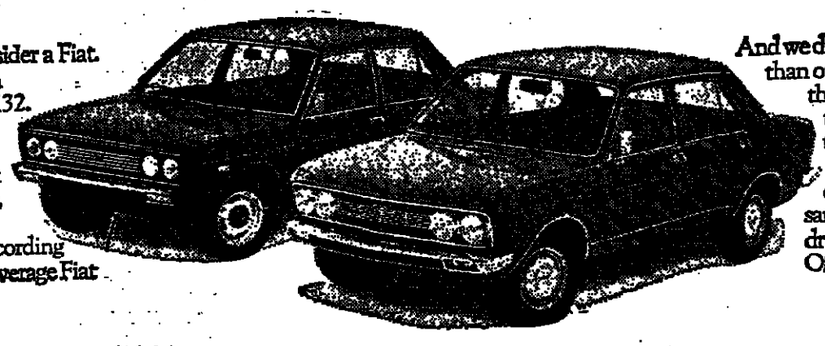
Unfortunately, this has caused many people to forget our even older reputation for making big, powerful, luxurious, grand touring cars.

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Two of our larger Fiats well worth considering are the Fiat 131 and Fiat 132.

The biggest difference in these cars isn't simply that they're bigger. The fact is, the 131 and 132 were built to last longer than not only small cars, but other cars in general. (This is no small feat when you consider that, according to a Swedish government study, the average Fiat will last 11.9 years.)



And we didn't just make the 131 and 132 stronger than other cars. In many ways we made them safer. Although this may seem hard to believe, the 131 is 30% stronger in torsional rigidity than the old Fiat 124.

But for as different as these Fiats are from our smaller ones, in one way they're the same: they drive like Fiats. Which means they drive like no other cars in the world. Of any size.

FIAT

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask.	Yld.
Jun. 1, 1976	5.40	4.76	...
Jun. 3	5.26	4.76	4.84
Jun. 10	5.32	4.80	4.89
Jun. 17	5.26	4.82	4.91
Jun. 24	5.22	4.21	4.91
Jun. 29	5.19	4.77	4.87
July 1	5.29	5.05	5.16
July 8	5.33	5.15	5.26
July 15	5.38	5.20	5.32
July 22	5.41	5.25	5.38
July 27	5.44	5.28	5.41
July 29	5.45	5.21	5.44
Aug. 5	5.46	5.36	5.50
Aug. 12	5.46	5.38	5.53
Aug. 19	5.48	5.37	5.53
Aug. 24	5.51	5.39	5.55
Aug. 26	5.49	5.45	5.61
Sep. 2	5.58	5.44	5.61
Sep. 9	5.60	5.48	5.66
Sep. 16	5.63	5.49	5.67
Sep. 21	5.67	5.53	5.72
Sep. 23	5.67	5.53	5.72
Sep. 30	5.71	5.59	5.79
Oct. 7	5.73	5.61	5.82
Oct. 14	5.76	5.66	5.88
Oct. 19	5.78	5.66	5.88
Oct. 21	5.80	5.68	5.91
Oct. 28	5.85	5.73	5.97
Nov. 4	5.87	5.77	6.02
Nov. 11	5.90	5.78	6.03
Nov. 15	5.92	5.78	6.04
Nov. 18	5.93	5.83	6.09
Nov. 26	5.91	5.67	6.15
Dec. 14	5.98	5.84	6.12
Jan. 11, 1977	6.12	6.00	6.30
Feb. 8	6.12	6.06	6.38
Mar. 8	6.22	6.06	6.40
Apr. 5	6.26	6.16	6.51
May 3	6.26	6.16	6.53
May 31	6.31	6.27	6.68

USIF REAL ESTATE

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Quote May 28, 1976

Luxembourg Francs 39 (U.S. $0.75)

Information:
Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited
P.O. Box N-7,788, Nassau, Bahamas.

Insurance Stocks

Academyins Grp	7	1⅛	1¼	
AmBkrInsFla .24	29	4¾	5¼	
ABkrLfFla .20b	26	5⅝	6⅛	
Am Capitol .10e	7	2⅞	3	
AmFidelLfe .08	10	6¼	7	
AmFndrsLife .28		8	9	
AmGuarntyFin s	12	5	5½	+ ⅛
AmHeritgeLf .32	6	9	9½	
Am Income Life		8½	9¼	
AmIntlGrp .28	51	46¾	47¼	+ ¼
AmIntlRein .14	12	30	31½	
AmInvstLife .20e		3¼	4	
AmNatlFinl .42	213	8¼	8¾	— ¼
AmPioneer Cp		1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
AmReinsur .60	31	17	17½	+ ½
AmReserve Cp	68	3⅝	3¾	
AmStatesLf .10e		11	11½	
AmUndrwrttr .40	13	5	5¾	
AssocMadis .10e		2⅛	2¼	
BMA Corp .58	250	11⅛	11⅜	
BankrsSecLf .30		6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Benef NatCp s		2¼	2¾	
BenefStdA .40	15	4¾	5¼	+ ⅜
BenefStdB .40	15	4½	5	
CarolCasity .22a		3⅛	3½	
Centennial Cp	30	2⅞	3⅛	
CheseNatlLfe 1e		11	12	
Chespk Lf A .24	3	6¾	7¼	— ¼
Chespk Lf B .24	2	6	7	— ½
Chubb Corp 1.40	21	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
CoastStgCp .27	253	3⅞	4¼	
College Univ		8¾	9½	
ColonlLfeAcc .28	75	6⅝	7⅛	
Columbia Natl	1	3	3½	
CombinsAm .66	218	9¼	9½	
ConnGenIns 1.04	200	48¼	48¾	+ ⅜
ContAmLife 1.08	3	16	16¾	+ ¼
CottonState Lfe		4½	5	
Criterion Ins	13	8½	9½	
Crum&Frst 1.40a	104	24	24½	+ ¼
CrumFor pf2.40		75	79	— 1
Durham Life .88	264	22¾	23¼	+ ½
ERC Corp .56	64	18½	19½	
Eldorado Genl		1	1⅜	
EmpFirMar .20e	1	5¼	5⅝	
Empire Gen	24	1½	1⅞	
EmployerCas .90		19½	21	
Equit Gen Cp .50		15¾	16½	
EquitLfelowa .44	19	13¾	14¼	+ ⅜
Excelsior NY .60		6½	8½	
Fam Home Life		7	8½	
FarmNewWL .20	8	36	38	
FarmersGrp 1.20	33	60⅝	61⅞	
FidelCp Va	8	2	2¼	
FidelUnLife 1	1	18	18½	
FinlSecGrp .32		3½	4	
FstAmFin .28		9	10	
FstColonyLfe .40		10	10½	— ⅛
FstExecutive Cp		3¼	3¾	
FstFederLfe .40	7	7½	8¼	
First United Inc		1¼	1½	
Fortune Nat s		3½	4½	
FoundationFinl s		⅜	¼	
FounderFinl .05e	30	1⅜	1⅝	
FranklinLife .92	82	18½	18⅞	
Gen Reinsur .40	17	155	159	— 1
GeoWashotn Cp		4¼	4¾	
Germanins .33e		8	10	
GlobeLfeAc .20b	20	10¼	11¼	
GovtEmpIns .32	442	3⅞	4¼	— ⅛
GovtEmplyIn wt	26	¼	½	
GovtEmpLfe .24	4	11½	12½	— ¼
GtSouthnCp .68	25	13⅞	14⅜	
GuarantyNatl .40	5	6½	7¼	
Hamilton Intl	8	1⅞	2½	
HanoverIns .24	10	7¼	7¾	— ⅛
HarfdStmBoil 2		36½	37½	
HomeBenef 1.16	6	23¾	24¼	— ¼
IndepLibty Lfe		1¼	1⅜	
IndepLfeAcc .64	84	9⅝	10	
IndianaGrp .50	21	14⅛	14⅝	
Intercntl Finl	1	1⅞	2¼	
Interfinct .28	17	5	5⅝	
IntlLifeHolding s		2⅞	3⅛	
InvestGrnty Lfe		12½	13¼	
InvHeritKY .14e	5	8¾	9½	
Invstins Am		3¾	4¾	
JeffrsnNatLf .28	249	9½	10	+ ⅛
KansCityLfe 1.40	1	32	33	
KemperCorp .80	11	18¾	19½	+ ⅛
KyCentLfe .20	70	7	7⅝	
amerLife .40		14¾	15⅝	
LibrtyNatLfe .60	82	21⅞	22¼	
Life Am Bost		1⅞	2⅜	
LifeInsGa .80	5	17	17½	+ ⅛
Life Invinc .08	17	4½	5	— ⅛
Lifesurance Cp	268	2⅞	3⅜	
LincIncLf .40a		8	8¾	
La Sou Life	55	2⅞	3⅜	
LoyalAm LfeIns	215	8¼	9¼	
Manch Lfe Cas s		½	⅝	
MassGen Lfe		3⅛	3½	
McMillen Co .32		3½	4¼	
MercuryGenl .44	72	12⅞	13⅜	— ⅛
MidwstNat Ohio		5½	6½	
MinnTitleFinl .42	2	7¼	8⅜	
ModrnSecL .10e		1¼	1⅝	
MonarchCap .84	57	12¾	13¼	— ¼
MonumentCp .56	2	10¾	11¼	— ¼
MotClAmIns .14		7⅛	1⅞	
Mut Sav Lfe .40a		7½	8	
NN Corp 1.20	20	13	13⅜	+ ¼
NatLifeFla .15e		3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
NatOldLine .26	6	4⅝	4⅞	
NatResrvLf .80e	4	11¼	12¼	
NatSecurIns s		4¼	4¾	
NatWestn Lf	94	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Nationwide A .35	134	7⅞	8¼	
NJ Life Co	225	⅜	⅞	
North Centrl .07e		5¼	6¼	
NoreastHart .94		14	15	
NorNatLfe .05e		2⅞	3¼	
NowstNatLfe .65	10	13¼	13⅝	
Occident Lf .02e	3	3	3¼	
Oh Casualty 1.32	29	36½	37¼	
OldRepint .70a	56	15½	16¼	+ 1
PacStd Life	30	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
Peerlessins .50		6½	7	
Penn Life	64	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Phila Life .50r	19	10⅛	10⅝	
PiedmtMan .14		3¼	4	
PreferdRisk .20e		10¾	11¼	
Pres Life		2½	3	
ProtectiveLfe .68	3	13⅝	13⅞	
Prov Lfe Acc .68		28	29½	
ReliableLife .70e		10	10¾	
Repub Nat Lfe	75	3½	3¾	
Ryanins Grp	1	11¾	12¾	
Safeco Corp 1.10	54	36½	37	+ ¼
StPaulCos .72	19	27	27½	
SecurAmLfe .40	9	10½	11¼	
SecurConn Lfe	30	6⅝	6⅞	
SecurLfeAcc .48		7⅞	8¼	
SecurLfeGa .22e	1	7	7¾	
So Caro Ins .40		8	8½	
SouUnAis .10e		3½	3⅞	
SouthlandFin .32	6	10½	11	— ⅛
SouthwstrnLife 1	203	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
SovereignCp .05r	11	3	3⅜	
StLifeIndiana .26	392	10⅝	11⅛	
StdSec Life		5¼	6¼	
Stelesm Grp .25e	3	3¼	4⅛	
SuretyFinl .08		3⅛	3¼	
TimeHolding .30	3	12½	13½	
TransprtLfe .17e	45	5	5⅜	
Unicoa		26	30	
UnitAmer Life	9	2⅛	2⅜	
UnitDiversfd .50		7	7½	
UnFireCasit 1.10		18½	19½	
UnitLbrtyLf .25e	10	6½	8	+ ¾
UnitSvLf III		2¾	3¼	
UnitSvcLife .40		10	10⅞	
Variable Annot	55	18¾	11¼	
Vico Corp	15	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
WestnCasSur .72	27	19	19½	— ⅛
WestnStaLfe .25a		8	8¾	
Windsor Lfe		2	2½	
WrldSvcLfe .20e	85	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
Zenith Nat Ins	5	4½	5	+ ⅛
Zenith United		1¼	1¾	

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	53	53½
Baybanks	25¾	26½
Cleveland Trust Co.	41⅞	42¾
Detroit Bank Corporation	49	50
Fidelcor Inc.	22	22¾
First Md. Bncp.	20½	21¼
First Nat. Cinn.	27½	28¼
Girard Corporation	42¼	43
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phi	22	23
Lincoln First Banks	19¾	20½
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	56¼	57
Nat. City Corporation	35¼	36
New England Merch. Boston	16¼	16⅝
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	29¼	29¾
Pitts. Nat. Corporation	35½	36
Prov. Nat. Corporation	20½	22½
Secur. Pac. Corporation	19⅞	20¼
Shawmut Ass. Boston	22¾	23¾
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	24	25
U.S. Trust New York	23	24
Un Va. Bankshares	15¼	15¾
Virginia Nat. Bnksh.	17¼	18¼

Concorde Halted During Takeoff

WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP). —The takeoff of an Air France Concorde was halted at Dulles International Airport yesterday by a malfunction.

A Federal Aviation Administration spokesman described the malfunction as apparently an overheated afterburner but said he was not sure if the problem was actually in the afterburner or in a warning light. An Air France spokesman declined to explain the problem beyond describing it as a "minor technical problem" that was easily repaired.

The plane, carrying 60 passengers to Paris, left 48 minutes after the original takeoff run began.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F.	Dan. Kr.
Amsterdam	2.7490	4.8450	106.145*	58.24*	32.70y	—	6.9010*	111.83*	44.91*
Brussels (c)				— Closed —					
Frankfurt	2.5910	4.5625	—	54.81*	3.070x	94.25*	6.510*	105.37*	42.29*
London (z)	1.75775	—	4.55	8.295	1,488	4.8450	69.85	4.225	10.3850
Milan				— Not Available —					
Paris	4.72375	8.3375	182.300*	—	5.5655x	171.925*	11.9060*	181.925*	77.250*
Zurich	2.4600	4.3295	94.944*	53.068*	0.29146*	89.503*	6.16*	—	40.25*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.1225; Escudo: 30.885; Israeli £: 7.85. Peseta: 67.875; Schilling: 18.525; Sw. krona: 4.4400; Yen: 299.90.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

DM Basis

Australia 8-86	107½	108
CECA 8 3/4-86	98½	100
CFE 6 1/2-86	93	94½
Comm. Urb. 8-86	107½	109
C.C.A. 8-88	109	110¾
Cred. Nat. 8-88	103½	110
Denmark 8-86	109	110½
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8 1/4-86	106	107½
Escom 8 1/4-86	94	97
Manitoba 7-89	102	103¼
Nancy 8-86	108	109½
Norges 7 3/4-86	104½	106
Reed 6 3/4-83	104	105½
S.D.R. 8-86	107	109½
S. Africa 8 3/4-82	99¾	101
Watney 7-84	102½	104
Apel 9 1/2-85	100⅝	101¾
Cofiroute 9-89	100	101
Cop. City 9 1/4-85	100	101
C.C.A. 8¾-85	99½	100½
Cop. Tel. 9 1/2-85	101	102
Esso 9 1/4-84	99	100
G.L.S. 9 3/4-83	100¾	101¾
Helsinki 10-83	101½	102½
Iceland 8 1/2-88	94	95
Iceland 9 1/4-83	100⅝	101⅝
Imatran 9 3/4-85	100¼	101⅝
Ind. M. Bk. F. 9 1/2-83	101¼	102⅝
Ireland 9 1/4-82	99½	100⅝
Ireland 9 3/4-84	101	102
Manitoba 9 1/4-85	100⅝	101⅝
Oslo 8 7/8-82	95½	96½
Oslo 9 1/4-85	100⅝	101¼
Pechiney 8 3/4-89	94¾	95¾
S.D.R. 9 1/2-81	101	103
S.D.R. 9 1/4-85	100	101
St. Oil Ind. 8-88	91½	82½
Swed. State 9 1/4-85	99⅝	100⅞

DM Bonds

(Average Prices)

Australia 7-87	94 ¾
Australia 9-82	106 ¾
Austria 8¼-87	103 ¾
B.F. Comm. Ext. 8¼-83	96
City of Bergen 8¾-85	101 ¾
British Gas 6¾-84	93.85
O F P 8¼-85	100 ¼
Oest. Nat. Autob. 8½-82	102 ¾
Oest. Nat. Telec. 8¾-82	101 ½
Copenhagen 7¾-86	98
Courtaulds 7¾-86	93 ½
Courtaulds 6½-87	88 ½
Denmark 8¼-82	101 ½
Dsh. Sp. Finn Fin. 8-86	104
E I B 7¾-86	98 ½
E I B 8-89	102
Estel 8¼-85	99 ¾
Eurofima 8-83	100 ¾
Europarat 7-88	90
Finland 7-87	90 ½
Forsmarks 8¾-82	98.30
I C I Int. Fin. 6½-88	77
I C I Int. Fin. 8¼-82	100 ¾
Ind. Hyp. Finn. 9-84	101 ¼
Int. Am. Dev. Bk 8¼-85	100 ¾
Johannesburg 8-88	79 ¾
K S D Fin. Hold. 6¾-87	88.40
K L M Int. 8½-85	102
Montanunion 6½-88	88
Montanunion 8-82	99 ¾

Newfoundland 6¾-88	81 ½	
New Zealand 7-87	89 ½	
Norsk Hydro 6-87	101	
Norway 8¼-80	102 ¾	
Oester. Donaukr. 8¾-88	98	
Oester. Donaukr. 8½-88	100 ¾	
Ontario Hydro 8½-87	99 ½	
Philip Morris 6¾-87	94	
Philips 8¾-83	104	
Post-Och Kred.Bk 8¼-88	100 ¼	
Prov. Quebec 8¾-87	99 ¼	
Sth Afr. Railw. 8¾-80	98.80	
Sveriges Inv. Bk. 8¼-83	100 ¾	
Tenneco 7¾-88	99 ¾	
Sanko Steamship 8¼-88	100 ¾	
Unilever 8½-87	104 ¾	
Voest-Alpine 8¼-88	100 ½	
Worldbank 6¾-87	98 ¾	
Worldbank 8-82	100 ¾	
Worldbank 8¼-83	100 ¾	

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	71	73
CECA 8-85	99	100½
E N E L 7¼-86	82	84
Eurofima 7¾-81	99½	101
Interfrigo 7½-86	91½	93

* For trading in DM.

French Francs

Air Liquide 8¾-81	91½	82½
BASF 7½-87	76	77
CNT 7½-87	83⅝	84⅝
EIB 7¾-81	89½	90¼
Gervais 8-87	68	70
New Zeal. 7½-87	75	76
Oslo 7½-87	75½	76½
Petrol BP 7-89	94½	95½
Qu. Prov. 7½-87	76	77
Renault 7½-87	74½	75½
Rhône-Poulenc 7½-87	74½	75½
Roussel 7-79	96	97
Ug. Kuhlmann 8-78	96	97
World Bank 7½-87	76	77
Charbonnages 10-80	99⅝	100⅝
Charbonnages 10½-82	99⅝	100⅝

Guilders

ABN 9½-79	102	103
AMRO 9½-79	102	103
Arbed 8½-80	93	96
BP 6-79	95½	96½
Cons. Foods 6½-80	95½	96½
Eurofima 8¾-79	95½	96¼
EIB 9½-79	101½	102½
Govett 6½-79	96½	97½
Holl. Inns 8½-79	95½	96½
KLM 6-79	95¼	96¼
Ned. Gas Un. 9⅝-79	102½	103½
New Zealand 8½-79	95¾	96¾
Philips 6-79	95½	96½
Sperry 6½-79	97½	98¼
St. Brands 6½-79	95	96

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 8¾-87	78½	80½
EIB 7-86	83	85
Burmah 7-86	52	54
Cons. Eur. 7-87	77	79
Denmark 6¾-87	75	77
Gr. Met. Hot 6¾-87	57	59
Finland 7-87	77	79
ISE 6½-87	65	67
Oslo 6¾-87	75	77
Reed 6¾-87	59	61
Slater 7½-87	50	52

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended May 28, 1976

	Sales	High	Low	Last
Texacolnc	951,400	27½	25⅝	26⅜
DowCW Ch	892,000	103½	94⅝	98⅜
GenMotors	818,100	69⅝	66⅜	68⅜
SouthernCo	817,100	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞
KresgeSS	784,000	35½	34⅜	34⅝
AmHome	871,100	32⅞	31⅛	32¼
AmTel&Tel	661,600	55⅛	53¾	54¼
UnTel	644,000	15	14⅝	14⅞
ExxonCp	597,200	107⅛	98	[illegible]
MercorInc	579,600	37	34⅛	37
GenTel&El	579,300	25⅛	23⅝	25⅜
GulfOil	567,300	25⅜	24⅜	25⅜
StdOilCal	528,100	37⅞	35⅝	37⅞
XeroxCp	523,700	54⅞	51⅞	54
Chrysler	504,400	19	17⅛	18⅞
EastKodak	497,300	101⅛	97⅝	101⅛
SheelDrug	470,300	17	15⅝	16⅞
SonyCorp	460,500	8⅝	9⅜	9⅝
UnCarbide	460,400	72⅞	67½	68
FederDSr	448,600	45⅝	43⅝	45⅜

Issues traded in: 2,066. Advances: 476; declines: 1,331; unchanged: 257. New highs: 82; new lows: 178.

Volume

This week	84,246,580
Previous week	91,856,848
1975 same week	80,147,230
1976 to date	2,510,691,563
1975 to date	2,214,885,206
1974 to date	1,450,156,368

NYSE Averages

Week Ended May 28, 1976
New York Stock Exchange

	High	Low	Last
Indust.	60.06	58.57	[illegible]
Transp.	40.05	38.99	[illegible]
Utils.	34.78	34.34	[illegible]
Finance	50.42	49.89	[illegible]
Composite	55.06	53.53	[illegible]

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Last
425 Indust.	112.68	111.22	111.86
15 Railroads	45.89	45.44	[illegible]
60 Utilities	45.89	44.79	45.15
500 Stocks	100.18	98.84	[illegible]

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last
30 Indust.	975.22	965.57	975.23
20 Transp.	214.70	211.25	212.94
15 Utils.	85.54	84.32	85.28
65 Stocks	300.39	297.74	300.36

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended May 28, 1976

	Sales	High	Low	Last
FrodagiOA	375,500	11½	[illegible]	[illegible]
ChampSp	314,900	4⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
WebsterP	246,700	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
HouseOil	277,100	38	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syntex	282,300	36¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
KaiserInd	214,800	18½	[illegible]	[illegible]
DamsonOil	172,900	7⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
AmmeraO	167,300	18½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitchell	148,200	22⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kewanee	134,100	37⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]

Volume: 10,129,520 shares. Year to date: 380,125,000 shares. Issues traded in: 1,186. Advances: 280; declines: [illegible]; unchanged: 244. New highs: 39; new lows: 65.

17 Big Quakes In '76, but Total Called Normal

WASHINGTON, May 30 — Almost 1,600 persons perished in 17 big earthquakes around the world this year, but scientists say the number of earthquakes is not unusual.

Only 5 of the 17 have been classified as "major" earthquakes, according to Waverly Person, geophysicist with the U.S. Geological Survey's National Earthquake Information Service, Golden, Colo.

"Everyone is trying to say this is unusual earthquake activity but there is not," he said.

Normally there are 18 major earthquakes expected a year, Mr. Persons said. But the last three years there have been only about a dozen normally.

The five "major" earthquakes this year measured 7 or more on the Richter scale. A dozen others were "significant," which indicates they measured 6.5 or stronger, or caused extensive damage and death.

The May 6 Italian quake measured 6.5 and the shock in the Soviet Union two weeks ago was 7.2 on Richter.

Two powerful earthquakes yesterday struck an area near the Chinese-Burma frontier within 90 minutes, the U.S. Geological Survey reported.

Lack of Checks For Hypertension Found in U.S.

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT). The first report on more than a million persons examined for high blood pressure in a national program indicates that, while there has been considerable improvement in the detection and treatment of this potentially fatal disorder, it is still an undetected or uncontrolled disease in more than half those who have it.

The report, published in the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, states that 21 per cent of 1,049,[illegible] persons who took part in community hypertension evaluation clinic programs around the country in the last three years were found to have high blood pressure, or hypertension.

But only 45 per cent of those with hypertension were being adequately treated to bring their blood pressure down to normal levels, the clinic findings showed.

For many years, high blood pressure may be accompanied by no noticeable symptoms and can only be detected by the simple, familiar tests that involve an inflatable cuff around the upper arm.

France to Extradite 4 To U.S. in Hijacking

PARIS, May 30 (UPI). France agreed Friday to the extradition of four Americans wanted in connection with the hijacking of a Delta Airlines jetliner in 1972.

The Americans, two men and two women, were arrested Wednesday on charges of carrying false passports. The four were George Brown, 28, Joyce Burgess, 25, Melvin MacNair, 2[illegible], and his wife, Jean Carol, 20.

NEW ISSUE

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			11.50%	$ 1,000,000.00**
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			10.75%	ONE MILLION OR MORE**
	3 MONTHS	AT MATURITY	[illegible]	$ 100,000.00** TO LESS THAN ONE MILLION
			[illegible]	ONE MILLION OR MORE**
	1 MONTH	AT MATURITY	8%	$ 100,000 AT [illegible]
FINANCIAL BONDS	ON DEMAND	QUARTERLY	7.80%	$ 1,000.00** AND MULTIPLES THEREOF
MORTGAGE BONDS	ON DEMAND	MONTHLY	7.55%	$ 100.00** AND MULTIPLES THEREOF
TIME DEPOSITS IN DOLLARS***	90 DAYS 180 DAYS	AT MATURITY	[illegible]	U.S. DOLLARS 5,000.00
	FROM 12 TO 24 MOS	MONTHLY	[illegible]	U.S. DLLS. 10,000.00

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Financiers Reflect Satisfaction As Volume Runs at Record Rate

By Carl Gewirtz

)CKHOLM, May 30 (IHT). volume of business trans- in the Eurobond market so his year is running at a pace. So, apparently, are rofits of the firms operat- the market, which held annual meeting here last

ecting overall satisfaction, if mplacency, the meeting of ssociation of International Dealers (AIBD) completed siness without a hitch. No wersy, no arguments as at eetings. Not even a debate organization voted to ar- its drift toward becoming a fraternal organization by to establish a permanent riat.

move will free the board increasingly burdensome e matters. It will allow the to resume its highly suc- training program, which elved last year. And it will edence to the organization's into new areas, such as in- ionally traded equities.

king at the opening ses- f the two-day meeting, l Cohen, former chairman U.S. Securities and Ex- Commission, said that the should "set about the job ting an international mar- r equities. Europe needs said, and the AIBD has xpertise to forge such a

Future Demands

theme was that the future d for capital will be so hat there will have to be ctive mobilization of funds ide to meet it—a theme as echoed by Marcus Wal- , a Swedish industrialist. Wallenberg warned that unless inflation is convincingly harnessed, capital will not be made available for long-term investment.

The AIBD voted to set up a committee to formulate rules to be recommended for trading in equities. It also voted to double its membership dues to $400 to finance the expanding role of the organization.

With so many professional dealers away from their desks, there was little going on in the market last week. Prices, which had deteriorated in anticipation of higher interest rates, stopped falling and the feared wholesale dumping of bonds has not appeared, encouraging professional traders to believe the worst of the danger is past.

This view is based on the premise that U.S. short-term interest rates are unlikely to continue climbing during the next few weeks—or at least not until the Federal Reserve has a chance to assess the impact of the increases already in the system—*that the selloff of bond* prices in New York has probably been exaggerated and some recovery is likely, and that this will have a beneficial impact on the Eurobond market.

Portfolio managers express some concern, however, about the ability of short-term notes to hold their prices. The conventional theory is that banks are holding large chunks of these *notes and are unlikely to* dump them on the market, but will hold them in their own portfolios if necessary rather than sell at a loss, since the maturities are so short. But there is a growing *feeling that* these notes are in fact more risky, that the banks at some point are likely to be sellers and that the longer-term *issues, of more than seven years,* are actually the safer investment. The theory is that the longer-term paper, although harder to place, has in fact wound up in firmer hands than *the notes and is thus less* vulnerable to panic selling.

In any event, it is apparent from the behavior of prices in *the secondary market that some* bargain hunting is going on as prices in U.S. dollar bonds last week stopped sliding while Canadian-dollar issues, which had been depressed, moved up.

The rise in the prime lending rate of leading U.S. banks was

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1975
Commodity index	202.6	202.1	192.5
*Currency in cir.	$87,395,000	$87,516,000	$79,439,000
*Total loans	$115,959,000	$116,256,000	$127,154,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,776,000	2,725,000	2,195,000
Auto production	187,289	192,449	119,418
Daily oil pr'd (bbls)	8,250,000	8,250,000	8,423,000
Fr'ght car l'dings	490,748	485,136	464,051
*Elec Pwr. Kw-hr	36,225,000	35,975,000	36,554,000
Business failures	254	175	242

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	April	Prior Month	1975
A-Employed	87,399,000	86,692,000	84,313,000
A-Unemployed	7,040,000	7,027,000	7,941,000
	Mar.	**Prior Month**	**1975**
A-Ind'stl Prodn	122.6	121.7	109.9
B*Personal income	$1,347,600,000	R$1,336,900,000	$1,209,000,000
A*Money supply	$302,200,000	$298,400,000	$284,900,000
Cons price index	167.5	167.1	157.8
A-Cnstrctn cntr'cts	185	170	150
A*Mfr's inventories	$149,090,000	$147,328,000	$151,194,000
A*Exports	$8,955,600	$8,800,100	$8,685,200
A*Imports	$9,606,500	$8,940,900	$7,466,500

*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division. McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

A-Seasonally adjusted.

B-Seasonally adjusted annual rate.

R-Revised

The U.S. Economic Scene

Setting the Recovery Pace for the World

By John M. Lee

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT).—The recovery from the world recession is well under way in most industrial countries and one of the most striking aspects is that, in the recovery stakes, the United States has been first out of the gate. The U.S. economy is not only leading the comeback but outperforming its rivals in growth and strength.

The sheer size of this economy is often overlooked. But the $25-billion annual rate of real growth in the first quarter is larger than the economies of all but a dozen countries of the world. It was in the first quarter that the economy here finally topped the previous record of the last quarter of 1973. In broad terms, the comeback from the recession has been completed. However, unusually high unemployment persists in this country as abroad.

Evidence of the stronger U.S. position is seen in the cutback of corporate investment in Europe, reflecting concern over higher costs abroad, social unrest, low growth and other factors. In contrast, foreign investment in the United States has risen sharply, with the Volkswagen decision to assemble cars in this country a fitting symbol of the swing in advantage toward the United States.

Numerous Reasons

There are numerous and complicated reasons for this swing. But five stand out.

• Labor stability. For decades after World War II, the West German worker was willing to forgo his share of the German economic miracle. But this attitude is past. From 1970 to the middle of last year, West German hourly compensation rose 167 per cent while comparable U.S. costs rose only 48 per cent. According to a Bureau of Labor Statistics study, there is essentially no difference between West German and U.S. labor costs today.

The moderation of wage demands by U.S. labor leaders and the absence of disruptive strikes have played a major role in strengthening the U.S. economy. Some analysts credit the wide use of cost-of-living formulas in U.S. contracts as a factor in averting wildly inflationary settlements.

But reasonable unions have been met by equally reasonable businessmen, some would say, who have accommodated worker demands. Indeed, there seems to be a community of interests between labor and management in this country that is increasingly rare abroad.

• Political and social stability. The turbulence in U.S. society seems to have been wrung out by the early 1970s with the ending of the Vietnam war. The trauma of Watergate has been put aside. By contrast, the rise of national Communist strength in Italy and France and the debilitating class struggle in Britain have undermined business confidence in those countries.

West German and Japanese industry have been beset by strikes and high wage settlements and, in Japan, the close relationship between workers and their companies seems to have been unsettled by the recession.

• *Devaluation.* The *self-interest* and political clout that rammed through not one but two devaluations of the dollar (in 1971 and 1973) have put this country in a far more competitive position, particularly in relation to Japan, which for years grew at everyone else's expense.

Last year's U.S. trade surplus of a record $11 billion was an unseemly, mercantilist display of U.S. prosperity while others languished. But the deliberately slow pace of the U.S. recovery, a pace that eschewed excessive imports from export-hungry nations, has left this country with ample room still to grow.

• Sensible monetary policies. Stung by accusations that an inflated money supply in 1972 aided Richard Nixon's re-election as president (and contributed to the inflation), the Federal Reserve's chairman, Arthur Burns, has kept money supply growth on a tight rein this year.

Recently, as growth rates showed an unwanted squirt, Mr. Burns has cracked down to squeeze the last inflationary expectations from the economy. Now, Wall Street is jittery over the prospect of higher interest rates. But the business expansion on Main Street remains soundly based.

• Continental resources. The

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT).—Interest rate uncertainties—a recurring source of distress in recent weeks—occupied the stock market much of last week, cutting back prices and keeping the trading pace slow.

The worst of it occurred last Monday when the Dow Jones average of 30 industrials tumbled 19.22 points, the largest one-day drop since the average fell 20.88 points on May 6 of last year.

The price erosion, which by Thursday had taken the Dow Jones industrial average back down to its lowest closing since February, was unaccompanied by any perceptible buildup in trading volume that might have reflected selling pressure. It was, rather, a matter of a lack of buying demand, reflecting what some analysts perceived as a weakening in confidence.

Elements in the weakening in confidence, analysts suggested, included inflationary prospects, some dull earnings forecasts and the unknowns surrounding the presidential primary campaigns.

None of these questions were resolved at week's end but on Friday the equities markets turned around, registering what several specialists described as a technical recovery. This recovery, from what was described as "an oversold condition," was also helped by reports that the oil ministers of the 13 member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, meeting in Indonesia, had not as yet reached a decision on an oil price increase.

The fact that there had been no quick move to raise oil prices offset, for the time being at least, the series of prime rate increases —to 7 per cent—announced Friday morning by a number of New York commercial banks.

Rising interest rates were also in evidence for the sixth consecutive week in the credit markets.

For the week as a whole, the Dow Jones average of 30 industrials was down 15.25 points at 975.23. Volume was 84.25 million shares, compared with 91.85 million traded in the previous week.

Over-Counter Market

/ YORK (AP)— Weekly Over the r Industrials giving the high, low st bid prices for the week with the ange from the previous week's last ices. All quotations supplied by the al Association of Securities Dealers re not actual transactions but are entative interdealer prices at which securities could have been sold. do not include retail markup, own or commission. supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
T Corp	66	1½	1¼	1¼— ¼	
ic	1	6½	6½	6½	
Electron	48	18	16¾	17 —1	
ust .85e	72	4¾	4¼	4½— ½	
ic .32	62	7½	7¼	7½+ ¼	
ic pf.40	50	4¾	4⅛	4⅝— ⅛	
ros .20e	116	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+1	
Pap .12e	83	12	11⅞	11¾— ¼	
ainCp .80	45	13	13	13	
ator Inc	80	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
hem s	16	13	12¾	13 + ¼	
nited .24	19	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
etCo .60	14	21	20¾	20⅞— ⅛	
Wesly .48	325	8	7¾	7¾— ⅜	
e Ross	18	2¾	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛	
ed Mem	764	8⅞	7½	7⅝—1	
dMicr De	795	29	26¾	27½—1½	
Corp	43	14½	13	13 —1	
n Inc	32	2½	2⅜	2½	
Inc	208	14¾	14	14⅞+ ⅜	
East Min	444	4¾	3¾	4 + ⅛	
NGas 1.20	1	13¾	12⅞	13 — ¼	
sCp .25r	52	4	3¾	3¾— ¼	
Int .15e	42	8	7¾	7¾— ¼	
Inc .20	36	7½	6½	7 — ½	
sAlex 1.06	256	30¼	29⅞	29⅞— ⅜	
ldwinl. 60	93	16⅞	16½	16¾	
c .12e	30	8⅞	8⅛	8¼— ⅛	
Beverage	144	3	2⅞	2⅞	
arm .05e	815	27	20¾	21¼—6	
Leisure	102	6⅛	6	6 — ½	
elepho .52	51	11¾	11½	11½— ¼	
icon .45	82	6	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛	
il Cp	494	½	¼	⅜	
xBd .40	63	17¼	16	16 —1¼	
x Inc	76	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	
Energy	132	3	2⅞	3 + ⅛	
praisal	57	4¼	4	4 — ¼	
ts&Crafts	2	2½	2½	2½	
omedical	69	3	3	3	
idos .48	28	6¾	6½	6½— ⅜	
ress .80	3539	34⅛	32⅞	34⅛+1⅛	
rona .54	37	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝— ⅛	
Corp .04	878	8⅞	7¼	8⅛— ⅜	
ds .20e	75	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+ ⅛	
rniture	54	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛	
etings .25	1903	9	8½	8⅝— ⅜	
icrosystm	488	10⅜	9¼	9¾— ⅜	
usic Strs	74	8⅝	8⅛	8½+ ⅛	
clear.	542	11⅞	10	11⅛+ ⅜	
cific Int	38	2¾	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛	
sar Petro	345	20⅜	19½	20⅛+ ⅜	
lecomm	86	7	6⅝	6⅞— ⅛	
lev&Com	46	17¼	16¾	16⅞— ⅜	
dMfg .80	31	9¼	9	9¼	
Inc	195	3½	3⅛	3⅜— ⅛	
eag Co 1	6	23	22	23 +1	
np Inc	14	9⅝	9	9½— ⅜	
einc .85e	362	5⅞	5¼	5⅞+ ½	
Devices s	67	12	11¾	12	
en 2080	19	4	3⅞	4	
nGrn .12b	3	6	5⅜	5¾— ¼	
en. Jacobs	217	3⅛	3	3	
rBush .68	2194	31⅛	30	30¾— ¼	
rp .10	66	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛	
Inc .68b	194	25½	22¾	24 + 1½	
eum Fd	46	4	3¼	3¼— ¾	
Nalt Data	1244	22½	18⅝	22½+3¼	
Material	208	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
I Inc	22	6½	5⅝	5⅝— ⅝	
Mayfair	139	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛	
trol s	38	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛	
Gas 1.20	27	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝— ⅛	
Calif	54	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Automat	5	4	3⅞	4	
Corp	1640	11½	11⅛	11⅜+ ⅛	
plaBtl .52a	107	15½	14¾	14¾— ¾	
osts .30	110	7½	6⅞	6⅞— ⅜	
kLnA .80	30	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜— ⅜	
asLt 1.24	108	13	12⅞	12⅞— ⅛	
eiBor .10e	25	12½	11½	12⅛+1	
cSil .70	34	11½	11⅛	11⅛— ⅜	
Oceanics	465	9½	7¾	8¼+ ½	
ronics .02a	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Inc 1	60	10½	9½	9½—1	
Med Lab	143	7⅝	6½	7⅝+ ½	
ol Corp	14	15½	15	15½+ ½	
orp .60	12	9⅝	9½	9½— ⅛	
Int 1.80	47	20⅞	20	20⅛+ ½	
farn 1.20	56	6	5½	5½— ½	
Atomics s	83	3¼	2⅞	2⅞— ⅜	
3ros Inc	92	4¾	4½	4½— ¼	
Fentres 1a	21	34¼	33¾	34¼	
inLyon .40	79	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛	
Corp	65	8	7	7 —1	
Hyd 1.32	9	12¾	12½	12½— ⅜	
ldgEq .80	61	11	10¾	11 + ¼	
mRlty .73e	151	7¼	6¾	6⅞— ⅜	
Geo .48	18	10	10	10	
Green .60	117	13¼	13	13 — ¼	
nCorp .50	19	9½	9⅛	9¼— ¼	
HindePh	993	47⅞	43¼	47¼+2	
Mfg .18e	75	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
Earth Sci	35	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜— ⅛	
tFurn .40	112	21¾	19½	19¾—2	
s Mkts .60	22	8⅛	8	8 — ⅛	
orp .20	8	8¼	7¾	7¾— ½	
eMedic El	127	6½	6	6⅛+ ⅛	
e Fash .44	48	6	5⅝	5⅝— ⅜	
Drug .44	12	8¼	7¾	8¼+ ¼	
iCo .50	90	7¾	7½	7¾+ ¼	
o Mt .85e	18	13	12½	12¾— ½	
IOil Gas	566	⅜	¼	¼— ⅛	
y Labs	182	11⅛	10½	10⅞— ½	
mPap A	52	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞— ⅛	
abs .28	535	37	35½	35⅞—1	
ageCan .16	24	4⅛	4	4 — ⅛	
aeMgt .32a	28	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛— ½	
Co	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜— ⅛	
um .36	4	9	9	9	
nc .60	77	19½	18½	19 — ½	
ho Kid	27	7⅛	7	7 — ⅛	
&Son	62	44½	41	42½—2½	
IIIPL 1.44	23	19	18⅞	18⅞— ⅛	
DrugA .53	53	11⅛	10⅞	11 — ⅛	
nioStp .24	123	15	14½	14½— ½	
dSupply 1a	68	19¾	19¼	19¾	
anFrm .60	39	33	32¾	33	
IOil Co	246	⅞	⅞	⅞	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Bohemia In .60b	92	14	13⅛	13⅛— ⅞	
Bonanza Intl	590	4½	3⅞	4 — ¼	
Bond Ind	41	10	9½	10 + ½	
BoothNewsp 1	58	34½	33½	33⅛—1¼	
Boothe Computr	701	6⅞	5¾	6 — ⅝	
BostonCoB 1.04	18	12¾	12½	12½— ½	
Bradenlnd .20	22	5½	5⅛	5⅛— ⅜	
Bralorne Res	163	3½	3¼	3⅜	
BrassCraftMf .16	55	13	12½	12½— ½	
BrencoInc .80	20	23	21	21 —2¾	
Brennerlnd .20	1	6¼	6	6 — ¼	
BreunerJohn .68	29	12¼	11¾	11¾— ½	
Brinks Inc .40	69	8½	8⅛	8⅛+ ⅛	
BroadwvFin .16	108	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛	
Brooks Fashion	118	14	12¼	12⅝—1¼	
BrooksScanln .70	21	6	16	16	
Browning Arms	5	4	4	4	
Brunos Inc .40	12	12	11¾	11¾— ¼	
Buckbee Mears	117	6	5¼	5¼— ⅝	
Buckeyeinl .60	97	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝+ ⅛	
BurBox Inc	90	6⅞	6	6½— ⅛	
BurlingFdGp .27e	175	11	10⅞	11	
Burns RL Cp .20	343	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
BurnupASims	647	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	
ButlerMfg .90	229	27¾	26	26 —1½	
CFS Contl .78e	3085	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛— ⅜	
CPT Corp	114	7⅞	7⅛	7½— ⅛	
CabotJP Equit	2	4½	4½	4½	
Cafeterias .32b	44	16¼	16	16¼+ ¼	
Calbiochem	176	9⅝	8½	9⅛	
Cal Microwave	83	13¼	11⅝	13¼	
CalWatSvc 2.40	27	28	27½	28	
Cal Windsor	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Callon Petrol	13	3⅝	3¼	3⅜— ⅛	
Cambrdge Mem	287	3¼	2¾	3⅛+ ⅛	
CameronIrnWk 1	4	112	109	111 +1	
CampTaga 1.32	58	29¾	28	28 —1¼	
CampusCas .90	24	12½	12	12½+ ¼	
CannonMills .92a	227	18	17¼	18 + ⅛	
Capital Swst	41	8¼	8½	8¼	
CarbolineCo .32	1 8	17½	17½	17½	
CardiacPacmk s	215	24⅛	23½	24⅛+ ⅜	
CarpentPaper	1	9	9	9	
Carvel Corp	26	11⅛	9½	11 +1½	
Cedar Point .60	38	14¼	14	14 — ¼	
CelinaFinA .30	7	9	9	9	
Cencor Inc	69	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
CentMig Rlty	42	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞— ¼	
CentTel pf 2	13	30	29	29 —1	
CentVtPSvc 1.36	109	13⅝	13⅛	13¼— ⅛	
CenturyTel .34	58	6	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛	
ChambrlMf .56a	42	9	8	9	
Champ Parts .16	47	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜— ¼	
ChampProd .80	3	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	
ChannelCos .24	43	13½	12⅛	12¼—1¼	
CherIRBLap .05e	59	18	17½	17½— ½	
Charming Shop	90	15¼	14	14 —1	
Chart House	313	26⅛	25	26⅛+ ¾	
ChathamMfs .72	11	12¼	12	12 — ¼	
ChattemDrug .28	12	4¾	4½	4½— ⅛	
Chef Pierre	172	13⅝	12⅞	13 — ⅜	
ChemedCorp .72	154	22¼	19½	19½—2¾	
ChemicLearn .60	22	10½	10¼	10¼— ¼	
Chemineer .12	60	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞—1	
ChiBrdgIron 1.40	344	74½	71⅛	71½—3	
ChristsnInc .25e	325	12⅞	12¼	12⅞— ½	
ChristnSec 4.52e	63	130	126	130 — ½	
ChurchsFCh .60b	878	26	25	25½— ½	
CinnFinl .64b	55	14⅝	13¼	13⅞— ⅛	
CircleIncSh 1.39e	95	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
CircleSeal .35e	25	8¼	8	8 — ¼	
CitznsUtilA s	141	33½	32½	33⅜	
CitznsUtilB 2	38	30	29¼	29⅝— ⅝	
Clark JL Mfg 1a	14	29	28⅞	29	
CleveTr Rlty	108	2⅛	2	2⅛+ ⅛	
ClevepakCp .60	100	11½	11¼	11½	
ClowCorp .40	28	7	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛	
Coast Catamarn	1	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Cobe Labs	25	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛— ½	
CocaBtlgLA .80	264	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞— ⅜	
CocaBtlgMia .24	77	12	11	11⅛— ¾	
CocaBtlgMA .20	108	10¼	10	10 — ¼	
CocaBtlgCons .40	23	13	12¼	12¼— ¾	
Codex Corp	230	37⅞	33⅞	36½—1	
Coheren Radiatn	19	5¼	4½	4½— ½	
ColemanAm Cos	11	3⅝	3½	3½— ⅛	
ColonGas EnSys	50	12⅞	12	12 — ⅝	
Colony Foods	52	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
Columbia Corp	158	8⅝	8	8⅛— ⅛	
Comdisco Inc	53	7	5¾	6 —1	
ComCirgHse .40	248	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
Coml Shear .60a	23	22½	22½	22½	
ComwlNG 1.62	13	17¼	16½	16½— ¾	
ComwlTelPa 2.08	45	27¾	27¼	27¾+ ¼	
Comwlt Thea .30	24	6	5¾	5⅞— ⅛	
Communind .40	92	15¼	14⅝	14⅝— ⅝	
Commun Prop	9	3½	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛	
Comprehen Care	60	4⅝	4¼	4¼— ¼	
Compuscan Inc	26	9⅛	8½	8½— ⅛	
ComputAut .10e	276	15¼	14⅝	15 — ⅜	
Comput Console	46	6¾	6¼	6½	
ComputElSys .16	52	8⅛	7¾	7¾— ⅜	
Computer Netwk	91	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
Computer Usage	101	3⅜	3	3¼+ ¼	
Computrvisn Cp	156	5⅛	4½	4½— ⅝	
Comshare Inc	145	6¾	5½	6¾+1	
Comtech Labs	361	15⅛	14½	15¼+ ¼	
Comten Inc	364	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛— ⅛	
Conasco Ind	29	5⅛	5	5 — ⅛	
ConnNatGas 2.80	20	32½	32	32 — ⅛	
ConsPapers 1.60	1 6	26½	24¾	26½+1	
ConsuWat 1.56b	9	17½	17	17½	
ContConvyEq .18	230	12¾	12	12⅛— ⅝	
ContlHairProd s	113	15¾	14	14½—1	
ContWest Ind	37	4½	4¼	4¼— ¼	
Contran Corp	69	1	1	1	
ConwedCorp .60e	45	11⅛	10½	10½— ½	
CoorsAdB .07e	1076	24⅞	22⅞	22⅞—2	
CoquinaOil s	107	17	16½	17	
Corcolnc .72	25	17⅛	17½	17½	
Cordis Corp	74	18⅛	16½	18 —1½	
CorneliusCo .40	89	7⅛	6¾	6⅞— ¼	
CornwalEquit .20	110	7⅛	7½	7½	
CottonPetrol .04r	319	11¾	9¼	11¾+1¾	
Courier Cp .32	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Cousins Prop	783	2⅛	2	2⅛	
CraddTerry .56	40	8⅝	8¼	8⅛— ¼	
Crawford Co 1.20	43	10	9¾	10 + ¼	
Cray Research	330	18¾	18	18⅝— ⅜	
Cross Co .55e	29	14¾	14½	14¾+ ¼	
CrumpEH .20	38	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	
CuHumCos .32	28	10¼	9¾	9¾— ½	
CurticeBurnA .80	106	10¼	10⅛	10¼— ⅛	
Curtis Noll .64	163	14⅛	15⅛	15⅝— ⅝	
Cyclotron Cp	101	9¼	7⅞	9 — ⅛	
Danlellntl .70	95	21	20½	20½— ½	
DartDrug .13	45	11⅝	11	11⅝— ¼	
Data Card .12	66	7⅝	7½	7⅝+ ⅛	
Data Design Lab	132	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛	
Data 100 Corp	550	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛+ ½	
Datapoint Corp	955	42½	37½	38½—4	
Datascope Corp	30	23	22	22 —1	
DaytonMall 1.50	38	39	38½	39	
DeanFoods .96	29	22¼	20¾	20¾—1½	
Debron Corp .90	33	12½	12½	12½	
DecisnData Com	588	1¾	1¼	1¾+ ⅛	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DEKALB Ag .20	482	35	33⅛	34¼+ ⅜	
Delhi Int Oil	116	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
DelMontePrp .44	63	11½	10⅞	10⅞— ⅝	
DelaValRlty 1.32	12	10¼	10	10¼+ ¼	
DeltaAirfin 78wt	286	6⅛	5⅜	6⅛— ⅛	
DeLuxeCheck .72	753	23	22	22½+ ¼	
DelwdFurn .15e	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜— ⅛	
Denison Mines 2	9	60½	60	60 — ½	
Denv Rl Est .60a	19	7	7	7	
DetrexChem .80	20	11⅛	11	11⅛	
DetCanTun 1.30	6	12½	12¼	12½	
Diagnostic Data	150	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
DiamonCoal .40a	43	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
DiamCrysSlt .80	47	17½	17	17 — ½	
Diamondhd Co	26	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
DiamSh pfE1.15	5	53¼	51	52 + ⅜	
DibrellBros .80	28	15⅛	14¾	14¾—1	
DigitalComp Con	357	3⅝	3⅜	3⅛— ⅛	
DinnerBellFd .48	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
DiscountNY 6.90e	41	41½	40	41 + ½	
Distribuco Inc s	97	6⅝	5	5 —1½	
DixonCrucible 1a	9	17	16⅞	16¾— ¼	
Docutel Corp	281	8⅛	7¼	7⅛—1	
DollarGenl .08r	161	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛— ¼	
Domainlnd .50	29	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛	
DonaldsonInc .70	89	28¾	27½	28⅛— ½	
DonovanCos .30a	45	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛— ¼	
Dorchester Gas	928	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛	
DoughrtyBr .15b	6	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
DowJones 1e	302	25¼	24⅝	25	
Dowdle Oil	32	1⅝	1½	1½— ⅛	
Downe Commun	896	3	2⅝	2¾— ¼	
DoyleDaneBe .96	58	12⅝	13	12⅛— ½	
DualLiteInc .20	59	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛— ¼	
DuckwallStr .20	44	10⅛	9½	9½— ⅜	
Ducommun .40	26	8	7⅝	8 + ⅛	
Dunkin Donuts	250	6	5⅞	6	
Duriron Co 1.12	86	25½	25¼	25½	
DurrFillMed .16	30	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
Dynascan Corp	487	13	12¼	12¼— ⅜	
EDS Nuclear .30	64	8	7⅜	8	
ESL Inc	53	18⅞	18	18 — ⅜	
E Syst 78wtAug	216	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
Early Calif Ind	122	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Earth Sciences	52	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
Eastmet Cp 1.20	131	19¼	18	18 —1¼	
EatmCp pfA2.30	9	37½	36½	37 — ½	
EchoOil Corp	96	1¼	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛	
EconomicLab .44	686	27¼	26½	26½— ⅛	
ElDorado Intl	27	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
ElPasoElec .96	191	10½	10⅛	10⅛— ⅜	
ElbaSystems 2c	27	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
ElChicoCp .20	104	7	6⅞	6⅞— ¼	
Electro Nucleon	24	7⅞	7¼	7½	
Electron Arrays	199	5⅝	4⅞	5 — ⅜	
ElizbetWat 2.20	3	30	29½	29¾— ½	
Elkins Sinn	158	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛+ ⅛	
Ellmans Inc	11	4⅝	4½	4½— ⅛	
Elpac Inc	85	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜— ⅛	
Emonsind .06e	19	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
EnergyConv Dev	1082	16¼	12⅞	16⅛+3⅜	
Energy Minerals	499	1⅝	1	1⅜+ ⅜	
EnergyResvs Gp	2126	1⅝	1½	1½	
Energy Resourc	55	4½	3⅞	3⅞— ⅜	
Energy Ventures	47	7¼	7⅛	7 — ¼	
Envirodyne	214	5⅞	5	5⅞— ⅛	
EquityOil .80	229	22	19	21⅛+2⅛	
Ethan Allen .55	109	22⅝	20⅜	20⅝—2	
Eans Inc .30e	40	9½	8¾	9 — ¼	
Executive Ind	479	18¼	16⅞	17¼—1¼	
Extracorpl Med	89	15⅜	14	14⅛—1½	
FairLanes .20	71	7	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛	
Familian Corp s	6	2	2	2	
Faraday Labs	20	2¼	2	2⅛— ⅛	
Farinon Elec	63	10⅛	9⅝	10 + ⅛	
Farm House Fds	57	5⅞	5¼	5⅝— ⅛	
FarmerBros .24a	262	12⅛	10⅜	11 —1½	
Farr Co	12	5⅛	5	5 — ⅛	
FedScrew 1.20a	76	34	33½	33½— ½	
Federal Cap .30b	131	8¼	8	8¼	
FedInvPvt .90e	84	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Fingerhut Corp	416	5⅜	4⅞	5¼— ⅛	
Finnigan Corp	111	13	10½	10½—2½	
Fst Artists Prod	10	2⅝	2½	2½	
FstBstInc 1.75e	65	20	19⅞	19⅞— ⅛	
FstCap Cp 1.40	17	31	31	31	
FstCommerce 1	25	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
Fst Com Rlt .17e	100	5¾	5½	5½— ¼	
FstContRE 1.16e	37	6¾	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛	
Fst Farwest .04e	71	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
FstMemphis Rlt	87	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝+ ¼	
Fst RRBk Ga .40	73	8¼	8	8 — ⅛	
FstSecurNat .54	8	11	11	11	
Fst Surety Cp	56	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Flexsteelind .40	28	10⅝	9⅛	9⅛—1¼	
Flickinger .50	111	12¾	11⅛	11⅛—1⅛	
FlaCypGard .20e	95	4⅛	4	4⅛	
FloridaGlfR 1.28	44	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+ ⅛	
FloridMngM .12e	35	8¼	8	8 — ¼	
Floyd Ent .20	7	5½	5½	5½	
FoodTownStr .16	99	55	47½	51 —4	
FoothillGrp .10	38	6	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛	
ForestOil .60	950	16⅛	15⅛	15½—1⅛	
FtWorthStl .70	3	10½	9¾	10⅛+ ½	
FotomatCp .06e	832	15⅞	15	15⅞+ ½	
FourthFinl .76	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
FranklinElec .28	217	9	8½	9 + ⅛	
FraserMfg 1.19e	26	8¾	8½	8¾	
Fredrk Herr .24e	60	4⅛	3¾	4 + ⅛	
FriendlceCr .08	311	21	20¼	21	
Frionalnd .05e	16	4½	4¼	4¼— ¼	
FrozenFdExp .34	21	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛+ ⅛	
FullerHB .44	136	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛— ⅛	
FultonNat .60	9	9¾	9½	9½— ¼	
Funtime Inc	13	7¼	7	7¼+ ¼	
Furrs Cafe .40	146	12¼	11½	11½—1	
GRT Corp	659	3⅝	2⅞	3¼— ⅜	
GalaxyOil Co	162	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
Galvest Houston	39	12	10¾	11 —1	
GatesLearjet s	373	12⅞	12	12⅝— ½	
GatewayTran .30	17	5⅞	5¼	5¼— ⅛	
Geico Corp	584	14⅜	13¾	14⅛— ⅜	
Gelman Inst	140	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛+ ⅛	
Gen Automation	860	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜— ⅛	
GenAutoPts .76	56	27¾	26⅜	26⅞— ⅛	
GenBinding .07e	101	17¼	16½	16½— ¾	
General Care	51	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	
GenComputr Sys	3	1	1	1	
Gen Energy .40e	600	12½	11¾	12 + ⅜	
Gen Health Svc	471	5⅛	4¼	5⅛+1⅛	
GenShalePd .86b	7	12	11¾	11⅞— ⅛	
GenTelCal pf 1	16	10	9¾	9¾	
GenTCal 56pf.90	5	9½	9½	9½— ⅛	
GeneseeBrw .60e	1	11½	11½	11½— ⅛	
Geneve Corp	4	9½	9	9 — ½	
GibsnHoman .28	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Gilbert Assoc 1	63	16¼	16⅛	16¼— ⅛	
GilbertRobin s	98	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛	
Gilford Inst .17	56	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛— ⅛	
GinnMS Co	17	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
GlobetrotCom A	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
GodfreyCo .90b	10	16½	16	16 — ½	
GoldenStat Fds	37	12¾	12⅛	12¾	
GouldsPumps .80	90	39½	37½	37½—2	
GovEmpFin .48	144	10	9⅝	10	
Gracolnc .05	89	10	9¾	10 + ¼	
Graham Magnet	146	11	9¼	9¼—1½	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Graham Mfg .40	72	11½	10⅝	11⅜	
Granfree Corp	151	6⅛	5½	5¾— ⅜	
GraphicCont .52	12	15¼	14¼	14½— ¾	
Graph Scanning	128	17	15⅝	15⅝—1¼	
GravesTrkLn .36	143	10⅝	10½	10½— ⅛	
GrayTool .20	292	18¾	16⅞	18⅛— ⅛	
GreatAmCp .50a	5	12	12	12	
GreenMtPow 1	105	10⅜	10	10¼— ⅛	
GreggFood .07e	58	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛	
GreyAdvrtg .60	133	10¼	9⅞	10¼+ ⅛	
GuardianPkg .40	13	9⅝	9½	9½— ⅛	
GulfEnergDev s	20	9½	9¼	9½+ ⅛	
Gulfinterstat .37	64	16¼	15¼	15¼—1	
HNC Mtg Rlty	33	¾	¾	¾	
HON Ind .40a	80	17¼	16¾	16¾— ½	
Hach Chem .20e	84	10	9¾	9¾— ⅛	
Hahn EW .20	69	6⅞	6	6½+ ⅛	
HamiltBro Exp	45	5½	5¼	5⅜— ⅛	
HamiltBroExp un		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛	
HamiltonBro Pet	48	14¾	14½	14½— ½	
Hamilton InvTr	25	1¼	¾	1¼	
HannafrdBro .60	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Hardwicke Cos	64	4⅛	3¾	3⅞— ⅛	
HarlevCorp .25	116	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛	
Harper&Row .52	64	8⅞	8¼	8¼— ⅜	
Harvestind s	94	3⅞	3	3½+ ⅜	
HavatampCo .44	170	9¾	9¼	9¼	
Hawaii Corp	8	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛	
Heath Tecna	31	15½	14¾	14¾—1¼	
Helmet Petrol	75	1⅝	1½	1½— ⅛	
HenredForm .40e	40	21½	19	19 —2½	
HexcelCorp .56	116	19½	18⅝	18¾— ⅜	
HickoryFarm .24	276	9	8⅜	8⅞— ⅛	
HickoryFurnitr s	139	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛	
Higbee Co 1.48	9	19½	19¼	19¼— ¼	
HollywdPark 1	10	14¼	14	14¼	
Hook Drugs .85e	24	11⅜	11⅛	11½— ¼	
HooverCo.76	870	12⅞	12½	12¾	
HudsnPPap .80e	25	29½	27¾	27¾—1½	
Hughes Supply	91	8¾	8	8¼— ½	
HuntMfg .36	22	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Hy Gain Elec	1720	22	9	19⅝—2⅝	
Hyatt Corp	536	5⅝	5½	5½— ¼	
Hyatt Intl	42	4½	4⅛	4½+ ⅛	
HydraulicCo 1.44	7	16	15	15½	
HysterCo .60a	413	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝— ⅜	
IMS Intl	267	7⅝	7½	7½— ⅛	
IVAC Corp .24	138	14¼	13½	14 — ¼	
Immuno Scienc	33	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
IndepSq Sec 1.68	87	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝— ¼	
Ind Mtg Rlty	42	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Indpls Wat 1.70	10	19⅝	19½	19½— ⅛	
IndustFuels .60	23	12½	12	12½+ ¼	
Indust Nucleonic	203	4	3¾	3⅞— ⅛	
Inforex Inc	635	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝— ⅛	
Informint .05e	34	15¾	14⅝	14⅝— ⅛	
Inform Magnet	76	8¼	7⅞	8 — ⅛	
Instrument Lab	58	6¾	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛	
Intel Corp	813	70½	67½	69 —1½	
Intercont Energ	98	9⅝	8⅜	8½—1⅛	
Intercrftind .32	43	12	11¼	11¼— ⅜	
Intrmtn Gs 1.28a	50	13	12½	12¾— ⅛	
IntBnkWash .25	15	3⅛	2⅞	3 — ⅛	
IntBkWashA .25	54	3¼	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛	
Int Dairy Queen	88	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
InterprovPipe 1	1	14½	14¼	14¼— ⅛	
Intersil Inc	175	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛— ½	
Invest Annuity	84	3¾	3½	3½— ⅛	
InvestGrp A .50	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛	
IowaSouUtil 2	74	23½	22¾	22¾— ⅜	
Ivey JB&Co .52	13	7	6¾	6¾— ⅛	
JMB Rlty T run	3	12	12	12	
JacobsonStrs .30	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
James River .16	32	20	18	20	
Jamesbury Corp	156	13	11¾	12 —1	
JasonEmpire .40	33	8⅝	8	8¼	
Jerrico Inc	818	38⅛	35¾	36 —2½	
Jetero Corp	300	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝+ ⅛	
JohnsonEF .80	1186	30	27⅜	28⅜—1⅝	
JoslynMfg 1.12a	27	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
Juctinind .40	37	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
KDI Corp	219	1⅝	1½	1½— ⅛	
Kaiser Steel 1.50	254	39⅞	37⅝	38 —1⅝	
Kaiser Stl pf1.46	66	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛	
Kalvar Corp	76	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
KamanCpA 1	41	23⅛	22¾	22¾— ⅛	
KamagrAm .15e	110	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛+ ⅜	
Kans St Netw .20	36	3⅝	3½	3½— ⅛	
Kar Products	6	17	16¾	16¾— ¼	
Kayot Inc	98	10½	10	10 — ½	
KearnTreck .30	418	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛+ ⅛	
KearneyNatl .48	34	6½	5¾	6⅛+ ⅜	
KeithClark .50	25	7¼	7	7¼	
KellySvcs .80	38	18⅜	17¾	17⅞—1	
Kenai Drilling	272	4¼	3¾	4⅛+ ⅜	
Kenai Drilling wt	87	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Kennington Ltd	65	9¾	9¼	9¼— ⅜	
Keuffel Esser .88	40	14	13¾	14 + ⅛	
Key Pharmceut	32	2⅝	2½	2½— ⅛	
Keydata Corp	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
KeyesFibre .72	346	13⅞	12½	13⅝+1⅜	
Keys Cust Fund	24	7½	7½	7½	
Keystone Foods	145	9½	9⅛	9¼— ⅜	
Keystoneintl .36	132	21½	20	20 —1¾	
KeystoneOTC Fd	134	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛	
KeystnePrt Cem	71	11	10½	10½— ½	
Knape Vogt .90	32	17¾	17¼	17¼— ½	
KnudsenCo .60b	23	12⅝	12½	12½— ⅛	
KogerProp .13e	100	9¼	8¼	8¼—1	
KossCorp .20	65	6½	6	6¼— ¼	
Kratos	45	8¼	8⅜	8⅝	
KruegerWA .56	82	8½	8½	8½	
KubimanCp .50a	84	8⅝	8	8¼— ⅜	
Kustom Electron	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
LMF Corp .20b	62	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜— ⅛	
LTV Cp 78wt	99	⅞	⅞	⅞	
LaZ BoyChr .48	28	18⅛	16¾	17½— ⅜	
LacledeStl 1	80	19½	18	18 —1½	
LakeSupPow 1	16	11⅛	11	11⅛+ ⅛	
LancastColn .48a	152	15¾	14¾	14¾— ⅞	
Lanceinc .88a	135	22½	21	21¼—1⅛	
LaneCo .60a	111	24½	22¾	22¾—1¾	
LawrysFds .24a	99	16¼	15⅞	16⅛+ ¼	
LawsonProd .20	57	20½	19½	19½—1	
LawterChem .34	237	10⅛	9⅝	9¾— ⅜	
LearPetrol s	46	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+ ⅛	
Leeway Mot .32a	75	17	17	17	
LeggPlatt .36	142	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜+ ⅛	
Lexitron Corp	77	4¼	3¾	4 — ⅛	
Liberty Homes	112	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛	
LibertyNatl 1.60	8	27½	27½	27½	
LilChampFds .20	88	6¾	5⅞	6½+ ⅜	
Limited Stores	307	33¼	29¼	30½—2	
Lin Broadcastg	443	15⅜	14¾	15⅛— ⅛	
LincnTelTel 1.60	14	26¾	26½	26¾	
LindbergCp .80	28	14¾	14½	14⅝— ⅛	
LionCntry Safari	95	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛	
Liquid Air .25e	61	20½	29½	29⅝—1	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
LiquidTrans .30a	3	8	8	8	
Litronix Inc	68	3¼	3	3 — ⅛	
LoctiteCp .20	324	21¼	19⅞	21 — ⅛	
Logicon Inc	88	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
LoneStarBr .80a	34	8⅜	8¼	8¼— ½	
LongvwFibre 7	44	170	169½	170	
Loomis Cp .11r	6	4½	4½	4½	
LaLdOffExp B	492	6⅝	4⅞	6⅝+1⅝	
LouisvGE pf1.25	8	14	14	14	
LouisvGE pf	18	21¾	21¼	21¼	
LowesCos .16	1466	40¾	38	40 +1⅞	
Lydall Inc	17	8	7⅝	7¾— ¼	
Lynden Transport	43	9	8	8½— ¼	
LyonMetal .80a	3	11	10¾	10¾— ⅛	
M&T Mtgln 1.04	38	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛	
MB Assoc	89	3	2⅝	2½— ½	
MCI Communcat	3262	2	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛	
MCI Commun wt	1438	1⅝	⅞	⅞— ⅜	
MFY Ind .24	61	5¼	5½	5½— ¼	
MGF Oil Corp	64	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
MSI Data Corp	79	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅝	
MTS Systems .10	77	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞—1	
MacDermid .52	28	7¼	7	7 — ¼	
MadisnGsEl 1.20	157	13⅛	12½	12⅝— ⅜	
Magma Pow Co	440	5⅝	5	5⅛+ ⅛	
Magneticint .02b	30	7¾	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛	
Major Electronic	37	7⅛	7	7 — ⅛	
Major Realty	68	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Mallinckrodt .50	372	43½	43	43½— ¼	
Managemt Assis	2852	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+ ⅛	
Manitowoc 1a	26	24½	23½	24 — ½	
ManningGas Oil	109	7⅝	7	7 — ⅜	
ManufgData Sys	321	8⅛	7¾	8 — ¼	
Mapi Inc .81e	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
MarcusCp .10r	211	8½	8	8 — ½	
MarineColloids	42	9½	9¼	9⅜— ⅛	
Marion Corp	429	9⅛	8¾	9	
MarkProds .12	98	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+ ⅛	
MarkTwain .68	9	18	18	18	
MarshSupmk .45	13	6¼	6	6 — ¼	
MaryJosphsn .28	63	7¾	7½	7¾	
MaryKay .32	122	18½	18	18½+ ¼	
Mass Merch .24	49	11¾	10¾	11¾+1	
MauiLdPine .36	24	10¼	10¼	10¼	
May Petrol	62	4⅛	3¾	3¾— ⅜	
Maynard Oil	516	3¼	3⅛	3¼+ ⅛	
McCormick .48a	244	33¼	33	33¼+ ¼	
McDowllEnt .10e	106	9	8⅝	9 + ¼	
McMoran Expl	783	9¼	8	9¼+1⅛	
McQuay Perf .84	91	17⅝	17¼	17¾— ½	
Measurex Corp	163	13⅛	12¾	13⅛+ ⅜	
Medcom Inc	22	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+ ⅛	
Medford Cp 1.20	9	40	38	40 +1½	
Medical Comptr	101	3⅝	3½	3⅝+ ⅛	
Medtronic	530	29¼	28	28½— ¾	
MerchantsInc .80	10	19½	19	19 — ½	
MerchntsNatl .80	12	17¼	16¾	17 — ¼	
Mervyns	401	36½	34⅛	35 —1⅛	
Metagraphic Sys		2	1⅝	1⅝— ¼	
Metex Corp .05e	72	8¼	7⅞	8⅛— ⅛	
Metpath Inc	164	14¼	13⅝	14 — ¼	
MeyerFred .36b	170	18⅝	17½	17½—1⅛	
Microdata Cp	1392	20⅛	17	18⅞—1⅜	
Microform Data	131	3⅝	3¼	3¼— ⅜	
Micron Corp	124	½	½	½	
MidAmind .18b	49	6¼	5¾	5⅛—1	
MidlandCap 1e	40	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
MidwtDist A .15e	112	8⅝	8	8 — ⅛	
MidwtnFidlty .44	10	9	8⅝	9 + ⅛	
MidwGasTr 1.20	3	13½	13½	13½	
MillerHS RltyTr	14	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Millipore Cp	362	25⅛	23⅛	23⅛—2	
MineSafeApp .80	11	43½	41⅛	41½—2	
Mineral Enginrg	109	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛	
MinnsotFab .15e	151	7¼	6¾	6⅞— ⅜	
Minnesot Gs 1.66	90	20½	19⅝	19⅝— ⅜	
Mischer Corp	52	5	4⅞	5 + ⅛	
MissValGs 1.28b	118	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+1	
Mr Steak	176	3⅝	3	3 — ⅝	
MrsSmithsP .24	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛— ⅛	
ModernMer .04e	1791	16⅛	14⅝	16 — ⅜	
ModernMerch wt	88	10½	9¼	9⅝— ⅝	
ModularCom Sys	458	12	10½	12 +1⅜	
MogulCorp .40	71	20	19½	19½— ½	
Molex Inc	16	25½	25	25 — ½	
MonfortCold .06e	104	5⅛	5⅝	5⅞— ⅛	
Moore Corp 1.20	1927	43¾	42	43¼— ½	
Moore Sam .20	109	16	15½	16	
Moran Bros	107	4⅝	4	4½+ ¼	
Morrisoninc .48a	172	30¾	30⅛	30⅝— ⅛	
MigInvWash .66e	33	4⅛	3¾	3⅞— ⅜	
MosineePap .40b	11	13	13	13	
Mostek Corp	1487	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛+ ½	
Motion Ind .16	205	23¼	21½	21½—1¾	
MotClubAm .10	76	2¼	1⅞	1⅞— ⅜	
Mueller Paul .80	10	12½	12¼	12½+ ¼	
Multimedia .32	28	18⅛	18½	18½	
Myersind .12	14	5	4⅞	5	
Mylan Labs	74	2	1⅝	1⅞— ⅛	
NUS Corp A	12	6¾	6¼	6⅛— ⅛	
NaChursIntl .05t	79	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝— ⅛	
Narrag Cap .50e	14	6⅞	6½	6½— ⅛	
NathanFam .05e	58	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛	
NatBvProd 1.20	45	19	18½	19 + ½	
NatConven Str	222	12⅛	10¼	10⅝—1¾	
NatData Comm	124	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝— ½	
Nat Data Corp	389	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛	
Nat Liberty .17a	104	4⅞	4½	4⅞+ ⅜	
NatMineSvc .80	27	17½	16¾	17 — ½	
NatUtilInd 1	29	12¾	12½	12½— ⅛	
NatwdeRlEs .36e	64	3¾	3¼	3⅜— ⅛	
Naum Bro	2	5	4½	4½— ½	
NeedhmHarp .40	16	6⅛	6	6 — ⅛	
NelsonThomas	34	11¾	11	11⅛+ ⅛	
Neurogena .10e	27	11¼	10½	11⅛+ ¼	
NewAmFd 1.21e	20	8¾	8⅛	8⅜	
NewHavWat 3.05	18	48	46½	47	
NJ NatGas 1.32	29	14¼	13¾	13¾— ½	
NewPennExp .28	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛	
NewPlanRlt .90	28	8	7⅝	8 + ½	
NewellCos .50	28	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞— ⅛	
Nicolet Instrum	103	10	9⅝	10 + ¼	
Nielsen A .44	503	18¼	17¾	18 — ⅛	
Nielsen B .44	394	18¼	17⅝	17⅞— ⅜	
Nobility Homes	51	3½	3	3⅛+ ⅛	
NobleAffil .40b	84	26¾	25⅛	25¼— ½	
NolandCo .64	36	19	17¾	19¼—1¾	
Nord Resrcs s	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Nordstrmlnc .56	320	17¾	17	17 — ⅜	
Norin Corp	50	12¼	11⅝	12¼+ ¼	
NorCaroNG 1	42	11¾	11⅛	11⅛— ⅜	
NorEurOilRT un	25	19⅝	19	19 — ½	
NoreastPet .25	104	17	15⅞	16	
NorStaBnco .40	45	6¾	6⅞	6¾	
Northrp King .88	2092	9⅞	8⅞	9½— ⅜	
NwstNatGas .80	230	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛— ¼	
NwstnFinCp .30b	51	8⅜	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛	
NwstnFinl Inv	45	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝— ¼	
NwstPubSvc 1.70	45	17⅝	17¼	17¼— ⅜	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
NwstSPfCem 1b	3	17	16½	16½— ½	
NoxellCorp .48	308	16⅛	15¼	15½— ⅜	
Nuclear Dynam	54	7	6½	6½— ¼	
NuclearSvcs .17e	183	4⅛	3½	4 + ⅛	
OakHillSport .28	50	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
OceanDrExp .20	231	29¼	28½	29 — ½	
Ocean Explor	1113	7¼	5¾	6⅞— ⅜	
Ocean Oil&Gas	50	14¼	13⅝	13⅝— ⅝	
Oceaneerint .10e	217	10	9⅝	10	
OffshrLogist .28	997	15⅛	13½	15⅛	
OglivyMathr 1.16	103	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	
OhioFerroAl .80b	55	21	20½	21 + ¼	
Oil Shale Corp	2384	5⅛	4⅛	4⅝— ½	
OlympiaBrw .80	366	26	25	26 +1	
Omaha Natl 1.50	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Optel Corp	62	½	⅜	½+ ⅛	
Optical Coatg Lb	59	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
Orbancolnc .15e	39	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞— ¼	
OregFreezDry s	9	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛	
OregonPCem .80	6	14	13⅞	14	
Orion Research	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Ormont Drg Ch	177	9⅝	9¼	9⅛— ¼	
Oshmans SportG	2	11½	11½	11½	
OtterTailPw 1.56	77	17⅝	17½	17⅝— ¼	
OverNatAir .50e	526	7	5⅜	6⅝+1⅜	
OwensMinor .24	9	11⅛	11	11 — ½	
OxfrdPendflx .60	52	22½	20	22½+2¼	
Oxoco	191	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜— ⅛	
PVO Intl .85e	32	12	11¾	12 + ¼	
PabstBrew 1.04	590	24⅝	24⅛	24½— ⅛	
PACCAR Inc .80	214	37	35	35 —1	
PacCoast Hold	46	4¾	4⅛	4⅝+ ⅛	
PacFarEast Lin	35	12	11	11 —1	
PacGamRob 1.40	58	24	23¼	23¼—1	
PakoCorp .48	56	8⅝	8½	8½— ⅛	
PamexFds s	64	3½	3¼	3¼— ¼	
PanaxCorp .02e	5	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
Pandick Press	110	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞— ⅜	
ParkOhioInd .70	22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Pathcom Inc	565	14⅜	13¼	13½—1⅛	
PaulHarrisSt .20	104	20¼	19½	19½— ⅛	
Paul Rever 1.31e	80	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛— ⅛	
Pauley Petrolm	108	6¼	5⅞	6⅛— ¼	
PayLessDrug .40	172	14⅛	13⅝	14½+ ⅜	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Pay N Pak .48b	210	11	10⅝	10⅞— ¼	
Pay N Save .40	1318	25⅞	23⅞	24 —1⅝	
PaylessCash .20	486	24⅛	23½	24⅛	
PeaveyCo 1	108	19½	18⅞	18¾— ⅞	
PeerlsChain .64b	13	11	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛	
PeerlessMfg .48b	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛— ⅛	
Penn Corp .10e	2	7½	7¼	7¼— ¼	
PennVa 1.60	23	65½	64⅞	64½—1	
PennEnterp 1.40	65	14⅞	14½	14⅞+ ⅛	
Pennz La Tx B	1402	5⅝	5¼	5⅛+ ⅛	
PennzOffshGs B	3125	13	12½	12¾— ¼	
Pentairind .10r	59	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞— ⅛	
Pepsi CBWsh .40	32	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
PetersonH&H .38	305	11⅜	11	11¼— ⅛	
Petrolite 1.10	13	67½	67	67 — ½	
PettiboneCp .60b	49	29⅛	28⅛	28½— ⅜	
Phoenix Candy	45	8	7⅛	7½— ½	
PhysioContrl Cp	43	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛— ½	
Pic n Save Cp	12	15	14⅜	14¼+ ¼	
PiedmtAvia .30e	50	4⅝	4¼	4¼— ¼	
Pinkertons 1.40	334	33	32¼	32½— ⅛	
PioneerFood .20	44	5½	5⅛	5½+ ⅜	
Pioneer Hi Bred	629	17	16⅛	17	
PioneerStdEl .22	42	11½	10⅜	10¾— ⅜	
Pioneer Wstn	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
PizzaInn s	591	12½	10½	10⅞—1⅝	
PollutnCont Ind	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Polymer Mat .20	32	5¾	5½	5½— ¼	
Popell Bros .40	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
PosiSeal Intl	35	5½	5¼	5¼— ¼	
PostCorp .60	28	10½	10¼	10½	
Pott Ind .60	122	23½	23⅜	23½	
PowerTest .30	5	7	6⅝	6⅝— ¼	
Powers Reg .70	67	11⅛	10½	10½—1½	
Pratt Henry .40	36	14½	13¾	14 + ¼	
PrecMetHld .44e	483	6¼	5⅝	5⅝+ ⅛	
PrecisCastpart s	5	12	11½	11½— ⅛	
PrestoProd .24	65	13⅛	12¼	12¼— ⅞	
PrestonTruck .36	105	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	
Prime Inc	90	9¼	9	9¼	
Process Systems	72	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛	
Programd Rem	4	2½	2½	2½	
ProgressivCp .14	98	9⅝	9	9 — ⅝	
PropTrAm .05e	20	3⅝	3¼	3⅛+ ¼	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
PubSvNoCar 1.04	125	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
Pulaski Furnitur	23	13¼	12¼	12¼—1¼	
Puritan Bennett	292	20½	18	18¼—2¼	
Putnm Duo Cap	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛	
PutDuoInc 1.28a	44	16½	16	16 — ½	
Quaker Chem .88	84	39	36	37½—1½	
QualityInns Intl	171	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+ ⅛	
Quantor Corp	82	4¼	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛	
RPM Inc .20	14	12¾	12¼	12½— ¼	
Rahall Com .10e	45	5⅛	5	5⅛+ ¼	
Rainbow Resrcs	174	9¼	9¼	9⅝— ⅛	
Rangaire .24b	18	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
Rapidata Inc	151	2⅝	2½	2½— ⅛	
Raychem Corp	29	158	152	152 —6	
RaymondCp .30b	67	12¼	11¼	11½— ⅜	
RealtyMtgl 1.26e	71	11	10⅞	10⅞— ⅛	
Recognition Eq	790	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛— ⅛	
RedfernFds .30	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
RadkenLabs .10e	273	21½	20⅝	21⅛— ⅜	
RegencyElec .40	1070	20⅝	18	18 —2⅝	
ReidProvid .05e	14	3½	3¼	3¼— ¼	
RelianceUniv .60	86	11	10½	10½— ½	
Resdel Ind .20b	82	13¾	12½	12¾—1	
Research Ind	86	8¼	7¾	8¼+ ⅛	
ReserveOil Min	136	39½	37½	37½—1½	
RevellInc .44b	1	8	8	8	
RexPlastics .20	11	8¼	8	8 — ⅛	
RexPrecision .32	25	7	6⅞	7	
Reyn&Reyn .32	183	17	16¾	16¾— ⅛	
RichsInc 1.16	67	22½	21½	21⅝—1	
RingsrdPd .08e	75	4⅝	4¼	4¼— ⅛	
RivalMfg 1.40	4119	27¼	22½	26 —1⅛	
RoadwayExp .40	742	46⅝	42¼	46½+3⅛	
RobbinsMyer .80	6	13½	13½	13½	
RochesterIn .05e	20	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜— ⅛	
Rocket Resrch	452	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛	
Rodac Corp	20	3	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛	
RollinsBurd .52	8	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	
Rom Am Pharm	103	2¼	2	2¼+ ½	
Rosemount .20e	537	44	39	43 +1⅝	
Respatch Cp .36b	23	10¼	10¼	10¼— ⅛	
Rouse Co	813	4¼	4⅛	4¼	

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5)

THE JAMAICA TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED

U.S. $ 15,000,000

Medium Term Loan

Unconditionally guaranteed by the

GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA

Managed by

Crédit Lyonnais

Canadian American Bank S.A. Interunion-Banque

Rabomerica International Bank N.V.

and provided by

Crédit Lyonnais • Canadian American Bank S. A.

Interunion-Banque • Rabomerica International Bank N.V.

Bremar Holdings Ltd • Atlantic International Bank Limited

Mercantile Bank of Canada • Republic National Bank of New-York

Banque Belge pour l'Industrie S.A.

Agent

Canadian American Bank S.A.

Financial Advisors to the Borrower

H.B.S. Finance Corporation

May 4, 1976

Chicago Options Table

Option & price		Vol. —Jul—	Last	Vol. —Oct—	Last	Vol. —Jan—	Last	Close N.Y.
Alcoa	45	a	a	8	9⅛	4	9¾	52⅞
Alcoa	50	14	4⅛	5	5	a	a	52⅞
Alcoa	55	26	1⅜	5	2¼	4	4	52⅞
Alcoa	60	b	b	a	a	1	2¼	52⅞
Am Tel	50	40	5¼	2	5⅞	12	6⅞	55
Am Tel	55	371	1¼	76	2⅝	25	3	55
Am Tel	60	54	⅛	35	11-16	19	1⅛	55
Atl R	80	12	20¼	3	22	a	a	100⅛
Atl R	90	241	10½	13	12⅛	a	a	100⅛
Atl R	100	361	3½	105	6½	17	8	100⅛
Avon	30	33	14⅝	b	b	b	b	43⅞
Avon	35	164	9½	21	10¼	b	b	43⅞
Avon	40	306	5⅛	56	6⅝	10	7¾	43⅞
Avon	45	6001	15-16	101	3½	36	4⅝	43⅞
Beth S	30	5	12½	b	b	b	b	42
Beth S	35	38	7⅝	2	8¾	b	b	42⅜
Beth S	40	75	3	4	4¼	23	5⅛	42⅜
Beth S	45	221	13-16	50	1¾	11	2½	42⅜
Bruns	10	60	5⅞	8	6	533	6	16
Bruns	15	203	1 5-16	157	2½	35	2⅝	16
Burl N	35	1	8⅝	2	9	a	a	43⅝
Burl N	40	24	3⅞	a	a	a	a	43⅝

Option & price		Vol. —Jul—	Last	Vol. —Oct—	Last	Vol. —Jan—	Last	Close N.Y.
Burl N	45	53	1⅛	2	2⅝	2	3¼	43⅝
Citicp	25	11	8¾	b	b	b	b	33⅞
Citicp	30	20	3⅞	17	4⅛	6	5⅞	33⅞
Citicp	35	183	⅞	131	2	11	2¾	33⅞
Delta	30	25	14½	b	b	b	b	44⅜
Delta	35	25	9½	2	9½	b		
Delta	40	61	4⅝	1	6	4	6⅝	44⅜
Delta	45	141	1¼	68	2⅞	6	3⅝	44⅜
Dow Ch	90	360	10½	a	a	a	a	98¾
Dow Ch	100	595	3½	273	6⅞	45	9½	98¾
Dow Ch	110	587	15-16	154	3	37	5	98¾
Eas Kd	90	142	13⅛	b	b	b	b	101¼
Eas Kd	100	609	5¼	54	9¼	58	11¼	101¼
Eas Kd	110	382	1 11-16	120	4½	57	6¾	101¼
Eas Kd	120	300	⅜	183	2 3-16	17	3⅛	101¼
Exxon	80	9	21¼	b	b	b	b	100⅞
Exxon	90	95	11⅛	74	12½	31	13	100⅞
Exxon	100	365	3½	191	5½	86	6⅞	100⅞
F N M	15	110	5-16	75	⅝	156	15-16	13⅝
F N M	20	5	1-16	112	⅛	1	¼	13⅝
Fluor	30	3	6	1	6¾	a	a	35½
Fluor	35	150	2½	71	4⅛	20	5	35½

Option & price		Vol. —Jul—	Last	Vol. —Oct—	Last	Vol. —Jan—	Last	Close N.Y.
Fluor	40	b	b	47	1⅝	66	2¾	35½
Ford	40	7	15½	b	b	b	b	54⅞
Ford	45	15	11	a	a	b	b	54⅞
Ford	50	73	6¼	60	7¼	51	9¼	54⅞
Ford	60	176	⅞	107	2½	36	4	54⅞
G M	50	2	19	b	b	b	b	68⅞
G M	60	160	9¼	27	10⅛	b	b	68⅞
G M	70	384	2 1-16	61	3⅞	57	5¼	68⅞
G M	80	32	3-16	59	⅞	24	2	68⅞
Gen El	45	28	6¼	b	b	b	b	50⅞
Gen El	50	126	2⅝	58	3⅞	10	4⅝	50⅞
Gen El	55	45	9-16	32	1⅜	12	2 7-16	50⅞
Gen El	60	43	3-16	24	⅜	9	1 7-16	50⅞
Glf Wn	18⅛	23	6⅞	b	b	b	b	24⅝
Glf Wn	20	39	5	43	5⅜	16	6	24⅝
Glf Wn	22¾	93	2⅝	b	b	b	b	24⅝
Glf Wn	25	825	1 5-16	220	2¼	93	2⅞	24⅝

Option & price		Vol. —Jul—	Last	Vol. —Oct—	Last	Vol. —Jan—	Last	Close N.Y.
Gt Wst	15	35	1¾	87	2 9-16	24	3⅛	16⅞
Gt Wst	20	63	3-16	20	11-16	116	1 7-16	16⅞
Halbtn	46½	23	9⅞	5	10⅞	b	b	55½
Halbtn	50	127	6⅜	45	8	1	9½	55½
Halbtn	53½	134	4	68	6	b	b	55½
Halbtn	56½	213	2 1-16	77	3⅞	b	b	55½
Halbtn	60	b	b	37	2⅞	9	4½	55½
Homstk	30	65	7	3	10	b	b	38⅝
Homstk	35	63	4¾	27	6¼	25	7	38⅝
Homstk	40	468	1⅞	108	3½	87	4⅛	38⅝
Homstk	45	379	⅜	54	1⅝	b	b	38⅝
I B M	200	45	59¼	b	b	b	b	257⅞
I B M	220	254	39¾	86	44⅞	b	b	257⅞
I B M	240	1065	21½	34	29	5	34	257⅞
I B M	260	1977	7⅜	282	15½	26	21	257⅞
I B M	280	895	1 11-16	102	7⅛	83	12	257⅞
I N A	35	3	1 15-16	3	2¾	1	3½	36
I N A	30	a	a	17	1¼	6	1½	36
I T T	20	20	6⅛	18	6⅝	b	b	26
I T T	25	88	1 13-16	141	2 9-16	46	3½	26
I T T	30	189	3-16	75	⅞	49	1 3-16	26
In Har	20	5	6⅞	a	a	a	a	26⅞
In Har	25	58	1⅝	20	2½	19	3	26⅞
In Har	30	93	¼	13	⅝	21	1¼	26⅞
In Min	35	74	1⅜	44	2 7-16	31	3⅛	34⅞
In Min	40	37	½	39	15-16	16	1 7-16	34⅞
In Min	45	22	1-16	b	b	b	b	34⅞
In Pap	60	35	13	25	14½	b	b	73⅛
In Pap	70	50	5⅞	a	a	a	a	73⅛
In Pap	80	19	⅞	2	3	a	a	73⅛
John J	80	4	7¾	a	a	a	a	86¾
John J	90	27	1 1-16	47	3	a	a	86¾
John J	100	23	1-16	2	⅝	a	a	86¾
Kenn C	30	30	4⅛	a	a	7	6	33¼
Kenn C	35	110	1	38	2¼	22	3	33¼
Kerr M	60	12	11	2	12½	3	14½	69¾
Kerr M	70	131	3⅛	59	5⅞	13	7½	69¾
Kerr M	80	41	7-16	61	2¼	b	b	69¾
Kresge	30	41	5¼	8	6⅞	b	b	35⅜
Kresge	35	113	1⅞	67	3⅛	10	4	35⅜
Kresge	40	174	7-16	45	1½	23	2	35⅜
Loews	20	2	8	a	a	b	b	27¾
Loews	25	16	3⅝	20	4	5	4½	27¾
Loews	30	76	9-16	64	1½	123	2⅛	27¾
M M M	50	51	6⅞	5	9	b	b	55
M M M	60	178	1⅛	86	2¾	3	3⅞	55
M M M	70	2	⅛	13	⅝	3	1⅛	55
Mc Don	50	71	6¾	64	6⅞	20	10	55⅝
Mc Don	60	271	1½	130	3⅛	10	4⅝	55⅝
Mc Don	70	67	⅛	86	⅞	34	1 11-16	55⅝
Merck	60	29	10¼	a	a	b	b	70
Merck	70	86	3¼	46	5⅞	14	6⅝	70
Merck	80	8	7-16	60	1⅝	8	2⅝	70
Monsan	70	11	23	b	b	b	b	93⅞
Monsan	80	44	13½	2	15¼	2	16	93⅞
Monsan	90	97	5½	16	7½	14	9½	93⅞
Monsan	100	100	1½	38	3¼	25	5⅛	93⅞
N C R	25	13	4½	a	a	6	6	28⅝
N C R	30	92	1 1-16	49	2 5-16	44	3	28⅝
Nw Air	20	53	9⅝	b	b	b	b	29⅞
Nw Air	25	126	5⅛	1	5⅛	4	6⅝	29⅞
Nw Air	30	212	1⅞	92	3⅝	9	3¾	29⅞
Nw Air	35	73	⅜	130	1 7-16	b	b	29⅞
Pennz	20	16	12⅛	102	12⅛	b	b	32¼
Pennz	25	42	7½	15	8⅛	5	8⅝	32¼
Pennz	30	166	2⅞	171	4	27	5⅞	32¼
Pennz	35	b	b	79	1 9-16	14	2⅝	32¼
Pepsi	70	10	4⅞	a	a	3	7	73⅞

Option & price		Vol. —Jul—	Last	Vol. —Oct—	Last	Vol. —Jan—	Last	Close N.Y.
Pepsi	80	a	a	1	2⅝	a	a	73⅞
Polar	30	178	5⅛	23	6½	26	7½	34⅝
Polar	35	622	2	204	3½	83	4⅛	34⅝
Polar	40	514	9-16	349	1⅛	64	2 13-16	34⅝
R C A	20	97	6¼	11	6⅝	b	b	26¼
R C A	25	280	1⅞	107	2⅝	102	3⅝	26¼
R C A	30	451	7-16	123	1	129	1 9-16	26¼
Sears	60	61	7¼	17	8½	a	a	65¾
Sears	70	254	1 7-16	63	3⅛	24	4½	65¾
Sears	80	32	3-16	72	⅞	8	1 13-16	65¾
Sperry	40	21	7⅝	a	a	b	b	47⅛
Sperry	45	77	3⅞	4	4⅞	3	6¼	47⅛
Sperry	50	156	1⅛	17	2¼	2	3½	47⅛
Syntex	25	236	4	27	5	80	6	28½
Syntex	30	1276	1	246	2	286	3	28½
Syntex	35	746	¼	260	¾	407	1½	28½
Tesoro	10	41	5⅝	b	b	b	b	15⅝
Tesoro	15	1404	1⅛	549	1 13-16	569	2⅛	15⅝
Tesoro	20	4246	⅛	315	7-16	239	¾	15⅝
Tex In	90	24	20¾	b	b	b	b	114⅝
Tex In	100	116	16½	6	20	b	b	114⅝
Tex In	110	142	8⅝	76	13½	a	a	114⅝
Tex In	120	485	3⅝	68	7⅝	2	10¼	114½
Tex In	130	435	⅝	69	4½	1	7½	114½
Upjohn	35	65	4½	a	a	a	a	38⅝
Upjohn	40	369	1½	139	3⅛	85	4⅝	38⅝
Upjohn	45	232	⅜	135	1 7-16	38	2⅝	38⅝
Upjohn	50	a	a	31	½	b	b	38⅝
Weyerh	40	a	a	3	7½	b	b	46½
Weyerh	45	27	2⅝	23	4	a	a	46½
Weyerh	50	21	9-16	11	1⅝	1	2 9-16	46½
Xerox	45	236	10	b	b	b	b	54
Xerox	50	1189	5⅛	270	7⅝	88	9½	54
Xerox	60	1593	1 3-16	446	3¼	204	4¾	54
Xerox	70	210	⅛	284	1 1-16	b	b	54

Option & price		Vol. —Aug—	Last	Vol. —Nov—	Last	Vol. —Feb—	Last	Close
A E P	24¾	4	1-16	b	b	b	b	21¼
A E P	20	b	b	22	1½	20	1⅝	21¼
A E P	25	b	b	61	⅛	8	¼	21¼
A M P	30	11	4⅞	a	a	a	a	33¾
A M P	35	26	1¾	a	a	a	a	33¾
Am Hos	30	4	5½	b	b	b	b	35
Am Hos	35	a	a	16	3⅝	a	a	35
Am Hos	40	92	½	5	1⅝	a	a	35
Baxter	35	6	2⅝	25	3½	3	4⅛	34⅝
Baxter	40	69	13-16	8	1⅝	a	a	34⅝
Baxter	45	45	⅛	47	⅜	b	b	34⅝
Baxter	50	35	1-16	3	½	b	b	34⅝
Blk Dk	20	4	2⅞	a	a	a	a	22⅝
Blk Dk	25	62	11-16	42	1 3-16	4	1⅝	22⅝
Blk Dk	30	7	⅛	5	7-16	b	b	22⅝
Boeing	20	4	16⅝	b	b	b	b	36⅝
Boeing	25	a	a	7	12½	b	b	36⅝
Boeing	30	164	7⅛	105	8¼	b	b	36⅝
Boeing	35	220	2⅞	29	4⅝	22	5⅝	36⅝
Boeing	40	135	1¼	97	2 3-16	4	2⅞	36⅝
Bois C	25	35	1⅞	8	2⅝	9	3½	25⅝
Bois C	30	40	9-16	23	1 5-16	8	1⅞	25⅝
C B S	45	5	9¼	b	b	b	b	55
C B S	50	15	6	2	5	a	a	55
C B S	60	68	1 3-16	4	2	a	a	55
C Data	15	17	6⅞	b	b	b	b	21½
C Data	20	726	2⅝	98	3⅝	72	4⅛	21½
C Data	25	543	¾	171	1⅝	106	2¼	21½
C Data	30	4	3-16	a	a	b	b	21½
Cmw Ed	25	30	2⅝	44	2½	49	2¾	27¼
Cmw Ed	30	205	3-16	50	⅜	143	9-16	27¼
Cmw Ed	35	10	1-16	b	b	b	b	27¼
Coke	80	95	5⅛	7	7	16	8⅝	81¼

Option & price		Vol. —Aug—	Last	Vol. —Nov—	Last	Vol. —Feb—	Last
Coke	90	124	1 7-16	28	2 13-16	6	4
Coke	100	4	3-16	b	b	b	
Colgat	25	400	1 3-16	147	1⅜	5	
Colgat	30	80	3-16	135	⅝	57	
Gen Fd	25	a	a	9	4⅛	a	
Gen Fd	30	10	9-16	12	1 1-16		
Gn Dyn	35	19	25	b	b	b	
Gn Dyn	40	33	20	a	a	b	
Gn Dyn	45	13	15⅝	a	a	b	
Gn Dyn	50	44	10½	a	a	b	
Gn Dyn	60	145	3⅝	24	6⅝	12	7⅞
H Inns	10	41	3⅝	32	4⅛	41	
H Inns	15	436	11-16	348	1¼	157	
H Inns	20	112	⅛	70	⅝	b	
Hewlet	90	10	15	b	b	b	
Hewlet	100	37	8½	11	11⅜	a	
Hewlet	110	66	3⅝	5	5½	2	
Hewlet	120	14	1⅛	11	2⅝	13	
Honwll	35	17	9⅝	b	b	b	
Honwll	40	149	5⅝	30	6⅝	4	
Honwll	45	304	2⅛	117	4⅝	40	
Honwll	50	154	1⅛	46	2 5-16	13	
Honwll	60	17	⅛	20	11-16	b	
In Flv	20	4	3½	1	4	a	
In Flv	25	36	⅞	11	1⅝	a	
In Flv	30	19	3-16	12	⅜	a	
J Manv	25	63	2⅜	30	3⅛	31	
J Manv	30	94	⅝	63	1 3-16	82	
J Manv	35	50	⅛	16	7-16	b	
J Walt	40	28	2 5-16	5	3⅜	b	
J Walt	45	2	⅜	2	1¼	b	
Mobil	45	10	14⅜	b	b	b	
Mobil	50	20	10¼	a	a	a	
Mobil	55	64	5¼	39	6⅝	a	
Mobil	60	236	2⅝	65	3⅞	27	
N Semi	35	25	10⅞	b	b	b	
N Semi	40	179	6¼	51	8⅛	a	
N Semi	45	519	3⅝	140	5⅛	44	
N Semi	50	486	1⅜	152	3⅛	210	
N Semi	60	65	⅜	207	1⅛	b	
Occi	10	2	6⅝	b	b		
Occi	15	620	1 13-16	245	2 5-16	84	
Occi	20	422	¼	207	9-16	288	
Raythn	50	3	5⅞	1	7	a	
Raythn	60	32	7⅞	1	2	a	
Rynlds	60	16	2	7	3	a	
Rynlds	70	6	¼	a	a	a	
Skylin	15	154	2	39	2⅞	62	
Skylin	20	123	⅜	114	1⅛	42	
Skylin	25	28	⅛	4	7-16	b	
Slumb	70	a	a	1	12½	b	
Slumb	80	55	4⅛	8	6⅝	a	
Southn	10	29	4⅛	8	4⅝	a	
Southn	15	152	3-16	291	⅝	136	
St Ind	40	72	10	a	a	b	
St Ind	45	84	5½	81	6⅝	1	
St Ind	50	209	2⅛	118	3⅛	36	
Tx Glf	30	6	4⅝	a	a	a	
Tx Glf	35	17	1⅜	3	2⅜	a	
U A L	20	4	6⅝	19	6⅝	a	
U A L	25	323	2⅞	34	3⅞	a	
U A L	30	170	15-16	31	1⅝	b	
U Tech	27½	1	5⅝	a	a	b	
U Tech	30	3	3⅞	21	5¼	9	
U Tech	35	36	1⅝	48	2⅛	5	
Utah	45	40	11⅛	b	b	6	
Utah	50	25	7	7	8⅝	a	
Utah	60	139	2	31	3⅛	15	
Willms	20	138	2	195	2 9-16	68	
Willms	25	154	7-16	87	15-16	36	
Willms	30	60	⅛	31	⅛	b	

Total volume 61,130. Open interest 1,235,841.
a—Not traded. b—No option offered.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

American Exchange Options

Option & price		Vol. —Jul—	Last	Vol. —Oct—	Last	Vol. —Jan—	Last	Close N.Y.
Aetna	20	2	5	a	a	b	b	24½
Aetna	25	24	⅜	22	1½	24	2 3-16	24½
Aetna	30	30	⅛	21	9-16	25	⅞	24½
Am Cya	25	29	⅞	13	1⅛	11	1½	24
Am Cya	30	30	⅛	74	⅛	b	b	24
Am Hom	30	33	2⅝	26	3⅛	a	a	32⅛
Am Hom	35	65	½	33	1⅛	7	2	32⅛
Am Hom	40	a	a	6	⅜	a	a	32⅛
Asarco	15	13	1⅝	28	2¼	44	2¾	16
Asarco	20	74	⅛	49	⅝	14	1	16
Beat F	20	5	5¼	a	a	a	a	25⅛
Beat F	25	91	1	15	1 13-16	20	2 1-16	25⅛
Burrgh	70	61	27⅝	b	b	b	b	97⅛
Burrgh	80	94	16⅞	b	b	b	b	97⅛
Burrgh	90	138	9⅞	5	12½	a	a	97⅛
Burrgh	100	161	3⅝	18	6½	1	9	97⅛
Burrgh	110	146	15-16	53	3	15	4½	97⅛
C Tel	15	24	⅛	5	3-16	10	7-16	12⅞
Chase	25	822	3	13	3½	4	4	27⅞
Chase	30	64	⅝	99	⅞	11	1⅝	27⅞
Deere	45	2	22	b	b	b	b	67⅝
Deere	60	37	8⅝	2	10	3	10½	67⅝
Deere	70	37	2	52	4	5	5⅛	67⅝
Dig Eq	120	1	43½	b	b	b	b	162¾
Dig Eq	140	3	25	b	b	b	b	162¾
Dig Eq	150	71	17½	8	21¼	b	b	162¾
Dig Eq	160	208	10	19	14¼	2	21¼	162¾
Dig Eq	170	196	5	28	11¼	23	15¼	162¾
Dig Eq	180	158	2 1-16	36	7¼	4	11	162¾
Disney	48½	6	6⅝	b	b	b	b	53⅞
Disney	45	7	9¾	b	b	b	b	53⅞
Disney	50	173	5⅛	59	7½	18	8¼	53⅞
Disney	60	444	1 1-16	118	3	39	4⅛	53⅞
Du Pnt	130	1	20¾	a	a	b	b	151⅛
Du Pnt	140	51	12	2	16½	a	a	151⅛
Du Pnt	150	143	5½	2	10¼	1	13⅛	151⅛
Du Pnt	160	101	2⅝	16	5½	2	8¼	151⅛
Fst Ch	10	2	4	a	a	b	b	13¾
Fst Ch	15	79	⅝	46	1⅝	32	1 9-16	13¾
Fst Ch	20	a	a	5	¼	a	a	13¾
G Tel	25	25	1	5	1⅝	12	1⅞	25⅞
G Tel	30	13	1-16	55	⅛	22	7-16	25⅞
Gillet	30	17	1⅛	62	3-16	32	13-16	29⅞
Gillet	35	a	a	1	11-16	a	a	29⅞
Goodyr	20	8	1½	37	2⅛	15	2⅝	20½
Goodyr	25	10	⅛	40	⅜	17	15-16	20½
Greyhd	10	a	a	2	5¾	b	b	15¼
Greyhd	15	123	⅜	44	1¼	45	1 13-16	15¼
Greyhd	20	48	1-16	14	¼	5	7-16	15¼
Gulf O	20	3	5¾	28	6½	2	6¾	25¾
Gulf O	25	314	1 3-16	97	1⅞	95	2¼	25¾
H F C	15	14	1⅝	16	1 15-16	15	2 5-16	16¼
H F C	20	28	⅛	836	⅛	8	⅝	16¼

Option & price		Vol. —Jul—	Last	Vol. —Oct—	Last	Vol. —Jan—	Last	Close
Hercul	35	36	⅞	a	a	a	a	33
Lilly	45	3	5¼	a	a	b	b	49¼
Lilly	50	30	1⅞	4	3⅝	2	4⅞	49¼
Lilly	60	10	3-16	14	15-16	6	1⅞	49¼
Merril	15	39	10¾	73	11⅛	b	b	25⅝
Merril	20	133	6	55	6⅞	b	b	25⅝
Merril	25	561	2 3-16	237	3⅛	130	4⅞	25⅝
Merril	30	722	⅜	358	1½	63	2 5-16	25⅝
Merril	35	169	⅛	72	⅝	b	b	25⅝
Mesa P	20	15	6⅛	6	6⅝	5	7½	25⅞
Mesa P	25	119	2	35	3⅜	10	4	25⅞
Mesa P	30	55	7-16	78	1 5-16	29	2 1-16	25⅞
Motria	45	9	9⅛	a	a	a	a	54½
Motria	50	49	5⅛	13	7¼	2	8¾	54½
Motria	60	24	15-16	11	2⅛	10	3½	54½
Pfizer	25	19	3½	a	a	a	a	27⅞
Pfizer	30	217	⅜	27	1 9-16	36	2 1-16	27⅞
Ph Mor	50	33	4⅞	16	6	3	7½	53⅝
Ph Mor	60	9	7-16	9	1 9-16	7	2⅞	53⅝
Phelps	40	a	a	a	a	2	4⅞	42
Phelps	45	5	¾	a	a	4	2¼	42
Proc G	80	10	8	a	a	a	a	88¼
Proc G	90	63	1 7-16	9	3¼	2	4⅝	88¼
Proc G	100	22	3-16	12	⅝	a	a	88¼
Rite A	15	112	1¼	65	2	81	2 7-16	15¼
Rite A	20	56	⅛	34	11-16	23	15-16	15¼
St Cal	30	121	7⅛	60	7⅝	a	a	37⅛
St Cal	35	571	2⅝	102	3⅝	26	4	37⅛
St Cal	40	71	⅜	76	1 1-16	72	1 9-16	37⅛
T R W	30	9	5⅜	a	a	a	a	35⅝
T R W	35	114	2 3-16	26	3	26	3⅜	35⅝
Tandy	30	135	7⅛	19	8½	b	b	36⅝
Tandy	35	217	3½	51	5⅛	51	6½	36⅝
Tandy	40	179	1 7-16	75	2 15-16	65	4	36⅝
Tandy	45	35	7-16	67	1 5-16	89	2¼	36⅝
Tandy	50	20	⅛	9	11-16	b	b	36⅝
Texaco	20	4	6⅛	7	6⅞	b	b	26⅛
Texaco	25	158	1⅛	103	2⅝	118	3	26⅛
Texaco	30	80	⅛	116	9-16	64	13-16	26⅛
U Carb	60	39	8⅛	10	9	b	b	68
U Carb	70	108	2⅛	45	4⅞	9	5⅜	68
U Carb	80	8	⅛	29	1 3-16	15	2	68
U S St	70	88	9⅛	31	10⅝	b	b	79
U S St	80	97	2¼	33	5	12	7	79
U S St	90	4	⅜	88	1⅜	46	3	79
Westng	10	16	5⅛	11	5⅛	b	b	15
Westng	15	280	13-16	186	1⅞	179	1 15-16	15
Westng	20	60	⅛	41	⅜	91	⅜	15
Wrn Lm	30	10	3	a	a	6	4⅛	32½
Wrn Lm	35	15	¾	25	1⅝	8	2 3-16	32½
Wrn Lm	40	a	a	2	7-16	b	b	32½

Option & price		Vol. —Aug—	Last	Vol. —Nov—	Last	Vol. —Feb—	Last	Close
A M F	20	76	⅝	52	1⅝	53	1 11-16	19⅝
A M F	25	15	⅛	11	¼	2	½	19⅝
A S A	20	85	4⅛	36	5½	16	6⅛	24¼
A S A	25	504	1⅝	238	2⅝	69	3¼	24¼
A S A	30	228	7-16	170	1 3-16	b	b	24¼
A S A	35	a	a	109	9-16	b	b	24¼
Avnet	15	182	1½	71	2⅛	82	2 11-16	15½
Avnet	20	186	⅛	32	13-16	57	1 3-16	15½
Caterp	90	64	2 13-16	5	4⅞	1	6½	89¾
Con Ed	15	a	a	10	2⅛	10	2 11-16	16⅞
Con Ed	20	a	a	14	5-16	1	7-16	16⅞
Dr Pep	10	a	a	2	4⅝	b	b	13⅞
Dr Pep	15	52	11-16	30	1 3-16	10	1⅜	13⅞
Dr Pep	20	a	a	58	⅛	23	9-16	13⅞
El Pas	10	5	3⅝	3	3⅝	a	a	13⅝
El Pas	15	51	¼	50	½	100	11-16	13⅝
Fleetw	15	86	1⅛	99	2⅛	51	2½	15⅝
Fleetw	20	208	⅛	40	⅛	56	1 1-16	15⅝
Grace	20	1	5⅝	b	b	b	b	25⅝
Grace	25	78	9-16	38	2 13-16	51	2⅝	25⅝
Grace	30	130	5-16	40	¾	12	15-16	25
Grace	31	4	⅛	22	5-16	b	b	25⅝
La Pac	10	a	a	12	4	18	4½	13⅞
La Pac	15	30	¾	91	1⅛	17	1 15-16	13⅞
La Pac	20	5	3-16	7	⅛	3	½	13⅞
N Dist	25	27	⅜	31	1⅝	15	1 15-16	24⅜
N Dist	30	a	a	10	5-16	10	⅝	24⅜
Nort S	20	84	⅝	41	3-16	5	1 11-16	18⅝
Nort S	25	16	⅛	1	¼	b	b	18⅝
Penney	45	3	8	b	b	b	b	52¾
Penney	50	25	4¼	1	5⅞	2	6⅝	52¾
Penney	60	46	¾	3	1⅜	a	a	52¾
Phil P	50	24	8⅞	11	9	a	a	58¼
Phil P	60	131	1⅞	65	3⅛	23	4	58¼
Searle	15	375	11-16	243	1 3-16	103	1⅝	14⅞
Searle	20	30	3-16	30	⅜	16	7-16	14⅞
Simp P	15	231	13-16	127	1⅜	134	1¾	13⅞
Simp P	20	38	3-16	34	⅜	49	⅝	13⅞
Simp P	25	47	1-16	10	¼	b	b	13⅞
Sterlg	15	18	1 11-16	6	2⅛	22	2⅞	16¼
Sterlg	20	498	⅛	64	½	13	13-16	16¼
Tennco	25	23	3⅜	15	4¼	2	4½	28⅛
Tennco	30	79	⅝	77	1⅛	69	1½	28⅛
Tiger	10	53	5⅛	b	b	b	b	14⅞
Tiger	15	390	1 3-16	785	1 11-16	231	2 3-16	14⅞
Tiger	20	44	3-16	34	7-16	13	11-16	14⅞
Zenith	20	65	2½	b	b	b	b	32½
Zenith	25	65	7½	b	b	b	b	32½
Zenith	30	23	3⅝	4	4½	1	5⅞	32½
Zenith	35	65	1⅛	37	2 3-16	a	a	32½
Zenith	40	9	⅛	16	15-16	b	b	32½

Total volume 21,770. Open interest 729,160.
a—Not traded. b—No option offered.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

SOCIÉTÉ CIVILE DES PROPRIÉTAIRES D'OBLIGATIONS 10% 1975 - 1985 de US $1,000 de la SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE DES PÉTROLES D'AQUITAINE

Siège Social: 41 Avenue de l'Opéra, PARIS (2e)

AVIS DE CONVOCATION

Messieurs les propriétaires d'obligations 10% 1975-1985 de U.S. $1.000 de la Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine emises en novembre 1975, représentant l'emprunt de U.S. $30.000,000 créées jouissance 1er novembre 1975 sont convoqués par la société débitrice, la Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine en Assemblée Générale pour le jeudi 17 juin 1976, à 11 heures, au 41, avenue de l'Opéra, à Paris 2e, à l'effet de délibérer et statuer sur l'Ordre du Jour suivant:

ORDRE DU JOUR:

- Rapport du Conseil d'Administration de la Société débitrice;
- Conformément aux dispositions de l'article 13 des statuts de la Société Civile, décision à prendre par les porteurs d'obligations 10% 1975-1985 de U.S. $1,000 sur un projet de traité aux termes duquel la Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine envisage d'effectuer un rapport partiel d'actif à la Société Nationale ELF Aquitaine (Production).

Les porteurs d'obligations, pour pouvoir assister ou se faire représenter à l'Assemblée, devront déposer leurs titres cinq jours au moins avant la date fixée pour la réunion dans les Caisses des Banques ou Etablissements de Crédit ayant participé au placement de ces obligations et chez lesquels des pouvoirs sont tenus à la disposition des propriétaires d'obligations qui en feront la demande.

SOCIETE NATIONALE DES PETROLES D'AQUITAINE.

Société d'Investissements

LE FONDS DELTEC POUR L'AMERIQUE LATINE

Société anonyme

Siège social: LUXEMBOURG, 14, rue Aldringen
Registre de Commerce: LUXEMBOURG Section B No 6177

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont priés d'assister à l'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ORDINAIRE

qui se tiendra au siège social à Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringen, le 8 juin 1976, à 15 heures, pour délibérer sur l'ordre du jour conçu comme suit:

Ordre du Jour:

1° Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire aux Comptes.
2° Présentation et approbation du Bilan et du Compte de Profits et Pertes au 31 mars 1976.
3° Décharge à donner aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire aux Comptes.
4° Nominations statutaires.
5° Divers.

Messieurs les Actionnaires qui désirent assister à l'assemblée ou s'y faire représenter doivent, au moins 5 jours avant l'assemblée, aviser le Conseil d'Administration de leur intention de déposer dans le même délai leurs titres auprès d'une banque.

Les procurations doivent être déposées au siège social au plus tard 2 jours avant la date de l'assemblée.

Le Conseil d'Administration.

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Africa, French speak. countries (air)...$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) .. ..$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Australia (air) ...$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) ..Sch.	1,950.00	975.00	525.00
Belgium ......B.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Bahrein (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Burma (air) ......$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) ......$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air)...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air).D.Kr.	638.00	319.00	176.00
Dubai (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)...F.M.	376.00	188.00	105.00
France .........F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany ......D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ..£ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00

	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Greece (air) ....Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ....£ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy ....Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ......$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) ......$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) ......$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) ......$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ..L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ...$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) ......$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ......$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands .....Fl.	284.00	142.00	79.00

	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
New Zealand (air).$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)..N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air)$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)..Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air).$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ....Ptas.	6,600.00	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ..S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ....S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) ......$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ......$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ....$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) ......$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00

31-5-76

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
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This offer valid through September 1, 1976.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge

(Continued from Page 9)

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
RowePurn .08	12	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Royster Co .75e	242	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
RuckerPhar .25e	16	10	9	9	—1
RussellStover .64	133	12½	12	12½	— ¼
RykoffSE .40	16	13¼	13	13¼	
RylandGrp .10	74	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ½
S&S Corp .20	75	23½	21½	21½	— 1⅝
gsbe Inc	238	13	10⅞	10⅞	— 2⅛
SCI Systems	76	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
SanFernEl .25r	91	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
Sandgate Cp .10r	50	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ½
SantaAnita Cons	40	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Saslow DL Co	172	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
SavannaFd 2.24a	14	16½	16	16½	
Scan Data	95	2⅞	2½	2⅞	— ⅛
Scherer RP .18	206	8½	7⅝	8	— ½
Schollinc .60	318	11	10½	11	+ ¼
Schulman .32e	140	11	10½	10½	— ½
Scope Inc .20	106	12¾	11⅞	12¼	— ⅜
Scotti Commercl	16	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
Scottish Inns Am	89	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Scotts Liq Gold	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
ScrippsHow 1.60	5	27½	27½	27½	
Sea World .10e	504	18⅛	16½	17⅛	—1
SealedAirCp .15e	112	8½	7⅞	7½	—1
Seaway FdTn .50	3	9	9	9	
Seeburg Ind .15r	71	4½	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅝
Seiscom Delta	14	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Semicon Inc	5	6½	6½	6½	
Sensormatic	40	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
Sentry Mfg	31	7½	7½	7½	
Serv Merchand s	1071	16⅞	15⅞	16⅜	— ½
Servicemster .60	33	30½	30¼	30	— ¼
SevenUpCo .84	280	35¼	34⅞	35	— ¼
ShakleeCp .44	109	13⅞	13	13	— ½
Shatterprf Glass	64	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Sheldahl Co	164	4⅞	3½	3½	— ⅞
ShippersDisp .36	148	17½	17¼	17¼	
ShoneyBigB .20	111	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
Shop&Go .20r	5	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Shorewood Corp	16	4⅝	4½	4½	
SigmaAldrich .24	48	24	23⅝	24	
SigmorCp A .80	68	12	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Siliconix Inc	143	8¼	7¾	7¾	— 1
SilverKingMin s	158	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
SimpsonInd 1.40	44	20⅜	19¼	19½	— 1⅛
Skyline Oil	27	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅝
Smithfield Foods	35	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅝
SnapOnTools .58	120	35½	35¼	35½	+ ¼
SolidState Scient	115	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	— 1
Solid State Tech	44	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
SonocoProd .80a	36	31	30	30	—1
Sonoma Vineyds	20	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
SourceCap .80e	356	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
SourceCap pf2.40	73	23¾	23¼	23½	— ½
Southn Airwy	65	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
SouthnBncpAla 1	37	24	23½	23½	— ¼
SouthCalWat 1.08	40	11½	11¼	11½	
SouthConnGas 2	31	21¼	20⅞	21	
Southn Ind 1.20a	56	20¼	17½	18	—2¼
SouthnNatNC .80	11	18	18	18	
SouthnUnion Pd	250	31½	30¾	30¾	— ¾
SouthldPap .48	70	20⅞	20	20	— ⅞
Sowst Factories	43	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
SowstGasCp 1	113	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
SwstPetroCh .32	23	8	7¼	8	+ ⅜
SwsinElSvc 1.24	7	14¼	14¼	14¼	
SowstnDrug 1	81	17¾	15¾	17¼	+1
Spacelabs Inc	17	7	6¼	6½	— ½
Spartan Foods	144	13	12¼	12¼	— ⅝

Over-Counter Market

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Spectra Physics	298	16½	14½	16½	+ 1⅝
SpectralDyn .16e	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Spectronics Inc	160	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+ ⅜
SpeidlNewsp .48	36	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Sta Rite Ind .70	229	12	10¼	11¾	+ 1½
Stanadyne Inc 1	290	23¼	22⅝	23	— ⅛
StdRegistr 1.20a	102	16⅞	16	16½	+ ½
Standun Inc	30	3½	3⅛	3½	
Stanley Home 1	180	14	12	12½	— 1½
Starwick Corp	67	6⅝	6	6	— ⅝
Steak &Ale .20	548	21¼	19⅞	20⅞	+ ⅝
SteakN Shake .32	87	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
StewSandwh .10e	40	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Story Chemical	21	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Stratford Texas	860	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
StrawbCth 1.30b	40	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ½
SturmRuger .30a	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
SubaruAm .10e	328	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Sullair Corp	80	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅞
Summit Energy	430	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Sunlite Oil Ltd	42	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Sunstar Foods	48	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Superior El .24	114	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Supreme Eq	25	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Survival Tech	23	7½	7	7¼	
Swedlow Inc	89	4	3½	3½	— ¼
Sycor Inc	739	25	23¾	24½	— ¼
T Bar Inc s	21	6½	6	6⅛	— ⅛
TII Corp	20	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
Taco Bell .14	759	21¼	19⅝	20⅝	— ⅞
Tally Corp	115	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Tampaxinc 1.80a	635	34	32	32½	— 1½
Tannetics .10r	37	6	5½	6	+ ½
TaylorRental .24	28	14½	14	14½	+ ½
TaylorWine .62	152	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
TechnicPub .32b	43	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ½
TecumsehProd 2	62	44½	42½	42½	—2
TejasGas .20	145	7¼	7	7	— ¼
Telco Mktg Svcs	130	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Tele Communicat	74	3¼	2⅞	3	— ¼
Telecredit Inc	334	12⅜	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅝
TelemedCorp s	21	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
Telesciences .20	195	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+1
Teletronics Intl	32	6¼	6	6	— ¼
TennantCo .64	8	29½	29½	29½	
Tenneco Offshre	518	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
TennNatGas .92	70	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
Terra Resources	85	25½	25	25¼	— ⅛
TexasAmer Oil	288	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Textilesinc 1	15	14⅞	14	14⅞	— ⅛
ThalhmrBro .70b	160	12½	11⅞	12	— ½
Thermo Electrn	78	9¼	8⅞	9	— ¼
Thetford Corp	36	5½	5½	5⅛	
Threshold Tech	47	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ¼
TiffanyCo .48	130	9	8⅝	8¾	— ¼
Tipperary Corp	1020	9½	9	9¼	+ ¼
TitanGroup .03e	60	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
TobiasKotzin .25	58	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Tolley Intl Cp	27	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
TomBrown s	288	23	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
Tomlinson Oil	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
TonyLama .12	113	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
ToppsTrows .20e	11	9½	9½	9½	
ToroCo .50	126	17¼	15½	15½	— 1½
Toscanylmp .40e	21	7½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Toth Aluminum	94	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
TowleMfg .80	39	10	10	10	
Transcontl Oil	97	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Transocean Oil	236	11⅛	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
Tremcolnc .70	32	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ½
TriChemInc .16	58	16⅝	15⅝	16½	— ½
Triangle Corp	22	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
TricoProds 1a	36	28¼	26½	27¾	— 1⅛
Triple Check s	49	3¼	3	3¼	+ ½
Triton O&G	240	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Tucker Drilling	58	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
Tutag SJ	2	3½	3½	3½	
TwnCBarge .40e	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
TwinDiscClu 1.58	7	23	22	22½	— ½
Tymshare Inc	282	25⅞	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝
TysonFoods .50e	47	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
UA ColCable .20	41	12¾	11¾	11¾	—1
UB Financl .56	29	8	8	8	
USM Corp wt	198	7⅛	6½	6⅞	—1
UTL Corp	227	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	— ¼
UniCapital Co	139	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Unifi Inc .25a	117	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
UnionPlantr .25r	31	6	6	6	— ¼
UnionSplCp 1	25	17	16¼	16¼	— ¾
UnitArtThea .36b	63	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ½
Unit Cable Telev	120	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
UnitMcGill .15	19	11½	10¾	10¾	— ¾
US Banknote	107	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
US Sugar 2.40a	24	53½	53	53	—1
US Surgical Cp	289	12¾	10⅞	11	— 1¾
US Truckl .80a	169	15¾	15⅛	15¾	+ ⅛
UnitogCo .60	17	21	19½	19½	— 1½
UnivFoods 1.20	107	24⅝	23¾	24⅛	— ⅛
Univinstrumt .16	85	13½	13	13¾	
UnivSecur Inv	201	11½	8¼	9	— 1⅜
Universty Patent	740	15⅝	14⅜	15¼	+ ¼
UpprPenPw 1.72	14	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ½
UpsNDowns .24	60	14¼	13¾	13¾	—1
Utils Inds .40e	8	12¼	12	12	
Vail Assoc	53	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Valleylab Inc	80	12½	10⅝	11⅛	— 1⅛
Valmon Ind	135	23¼	21¼	21¼	—2
VanDusenAir .40	26	8½	8¼	8½	
VanDyk Resrch	19	4⅜	4⅛	4½	
VanSchaack Co	77	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
VanceSand .10e	8	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
Varco Intl .02e	108	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	— ¼
Vaughn Jack .40	14	13½	13½	13½	
Velcrolnd .60	233	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ¼
VeloBind Inc	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
VentronCp .44	162	32	28½	29	— 3½
Victoria Station	167	22	21	21¾	+ ¼
VictoryMkts .10e	18	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
Viking Ind	130	15¼	13½	13½	— 1⅛
Vipont Chem	39	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Virco Mfg .07e	19	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
VaChemical .96	18	23½	20½	20½	—3
Va Intl	12	14	13½	13¾	— ¼
Visual Science s	29	3¼	2⅝	3	— ¼
VolumeShoe .40	168	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅝
Volinteer Cap	75	16	14½	15¼	— ⅝
Volt Info Sci	29	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
WD 40 Co .80a	45	16½	15½	15½	—1
WadswthPub .20	13	8½	8½	8½	
Waldbaum s	11	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
Wallsind .36	29	8	8	8	
WalterRlty Inv	41	7	7	7	
Wanaco Inc	475	19¾	17⅛	19⅝	+ 2½
WarnerEl .80	57	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
Washingtn Grp	36	6	6¼	6¼	
Washngtn Homes	27	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
WashNatGs 1.16	87	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
WatersAsso .12e	81	38½	35	35½	—3
WausauPapr .40	5	10	10	10	
WaverlyPres .80	14	13	13	13	
Waxmanlnd .08	45	4	4	4	
Weatherford Int	405	11⅛	9¾	11⅛	+ 1⅛
Webb Co .30	36	18½	16½	18½	+ 2
Webb Resrcs	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	
WeedenHold .60e	50	9¼	8½	8¾	— ½
WehrCorp .60	9	15⅛	13⅛	13¼	— 1½
WeightWatch .40	183	7	6⅝	6½	— ⅜
WellingtnMgt .60	63	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Welltech Inc	753	9⅜	8¼	9⅛	+ ⅞
Welsbach Corp	21	3½	3⅛	3½	
West Co .16	51	10½	10½	10½	
Westcoast Pet Lt	33	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
Westn Digital	148	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
WesnGear .40	127	8⅝	8	8	— ⅝
WshnKyGas 1.32	25	18⅜	13½	18½	— ¼
WstnMarEl .40a	13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
WestnMfg Inv	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
WestnUnited Res	539	1	⅞	1	
WestmdCoal 1.20	655	58½	54⅛	56⅞	— 1⅝
Wetterauinc .60b	1109	18⅛	17⅛	17½	— ⅞
White Shield	198	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Whitehall Cem		19	19	19	
WiensAirAsk .10e	315	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
WientrCorp .44	126	22¼	21	21¾	— ¾
WileyJSons .72	35	18	17¼	17¼	— ¾
Willamette .80b	298	29⅜	27¼	29⅞	— ⅜
WilliamWW .80a	23	24¼	24	24	— ¼
Wilson HJ	79	13¼	12¼	12¼	—1
Wincorp .30	12	5½	5½	5½	
Winns Stores .75	26	23	21½	22	—1
WinterJack 1.02	402	10⅞	10½	13⅛	— ⅛
WinterParkTl .40	129	7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
WiscCentrl .80	43	21	20⅝		
Wiser Oil .5e	21	96	95		
Wix Corp .28b	37	16⅝			
WolohanLum .10	5	8⅞	8⅞		
WoodheadD .32	58	12⅞	12⅞		
WoodwLoth 1.40a	108	26⅞	24⅞		
Worthingtn Ind	415	23⅞	20		
WrightWE .20	50	4	3⅞		
WymanGord 1a	30	49½	47⅞		
XomoxCorp .30	29	28⅞	28		
YellowFrtSys .40	1402	38	37½		
YounkerBr 1.40	5	25	24½	25	
Zenith Labs	3	6¼	6		
ZionsUtahBn .80	63	32½	32		
FOREIGN					
AngloASoAf .32e	751	3⅝	3⅜		
AngloAGin 2.74e	609	28⅝	24⅝		
BayerAG 2.65e	1	52	52		
Beechm Grp .09e	3	6⅝	6⅝		
BellCanada 77wt	224	4⅛	3⅞		
BlyvoorGld 1.01e	871	6¼	5⅝		
BrokenHillP .32e	5	9⅜	9⅜		
BufelsftGld 2.24e	374	13½	11⅞		
Burmah Oil	2364	⅝	⅝		
Canon Inc .39e	39	38¼	35		
DeBeersMin .25e	7968	2⅝	2⅝		
Ericssn Tel 1.28e	1	48½	48½		
FalconbrNick 1a	9	40⅝	37⅝		
Fisons Ltd	58	6⅝	6⅝		
FreeStaGM 2.69e	478	18	16⅝		
FujiPhotoF .19e	96	17⅛	16⅞		
GoldFieldSA .54e	149	21⅛	19⅝		
HitachiLtd 1.18e	50	26⅝	25⅝		
HondaMotor .51e	7	48⅝	47		
KansaiEPw 1.14r	1	22⅝	22½		
KloofGoldM .58e .61t	6	5¼			
Kyoto Ceramic	135	29¼	28⅝		
MacMillBloe .60	24	20⅞	20⅝		
MineralRes .57e	38	2⅝	2⅝		
Mitsui Co .40e	29	27⅞	27½		
NipponElec .34e	4	15⅜	15⅜		
PalaboMng 1.26e		13⅝	13⅝		
Philips Gloeion	1071	11⅝	10⅞		
Pioneer Elec	36				
PresBrdGd 2.21e	453	16⅛	14½		
PresStynG 1.36e	566	9⅝	8⅞		
RankOrgan .11e	5976	2⅝	2⅝		
RoyDutPet	4	79¾	77⅝		
StHelenaG 2.96e	285	19	16⅝		
TeleffDeMex .79e	132	7⅝	7⅝		
TelefonDeMex B	10	7⅝	7⅝		
TokioMarF .62e	165	95	92⅝		
TokyoShibEl .79e	46	23½	23		
ToyotaMot .21e	84	27⅝	26		
UnionCpLtd .29e	118	3⅞	3½		
VaalReefs 2.41e	754	18½	17⅛		
WelkomGM .59e	269	3⅛	2⅞		
WestDrietG 5.84e	475	36⅝	28⅝		
WnDeepLvl 1.72e	638	12⅝	11¼		
WnHolding 4.20e	425	21⅝	19⅞		

Economic Scene

(Continued from Page 9)

powerful raw materials position of the United States has left it in a stronger position than its allies, giving partial shelter from the world commodity inflation that has ravaged Britain, Italy and Japan.

With more oil than anyone else in the West and almost unlimited supplies of coal, the United States is less dependent than Europe and Japan on Middle Eastern energy sources. An unrivaled agricultural productivity has turned the U.S. West into the granary for capitalist friends and Communist foes alike.

In sum, while the United States still frets—and rightfully—over its manifold shortcomings, the U.S. economy is the envy of the world. After so many years of problems and doubts, it is perhaps pardonable to take pride in a re-apparent truth. We're number one.

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Eurobonds

ontinued from Page 9.1

een as a new negative opment but rather the result recent increase in money- t rates.

relatively light new-issue lar will help clarify where arket is headed. The only ollar issue on offer is for lit Acceptance, which is a f and is guaranteed by the h automaker. The $25-mil- ive-year loan was to have to market with a coupon 3/8 per cent, but in fact nounced with a coupon of per cent. However, even ate is considered tight in f the upward shift in mar- tes.

Debut Is Made

loan is noteworthy for the hat it is being managed icorp International Bank, is making its debut as a anager—and that Société le, Renault's main banker, included among the nine nagers. The 10 banks are writing the issue themselves, rules out any chance of n being a flop.

same procedure was used e $50-million, seven-year r New Zealand announced ago, the paper of which carrying a coupon of 8 1/2 nt. The only other dollar still on offer is the $30- 12-year debenture with ts for Nationale Nederlanden, which is said to be moving slowly.

The Canadian-dollar sector, meanwhile, continues to demonstrate a resiliency that confounds many bankers. The 2-per-cent premium of the Canadian dollar over the U.S. currency is supposed to discourage investors from buying new issues. But issues continue to be announced.

Portfolio managers say they are attracted by the high quality of many of the borrowers who tap this market and by the fact that coupons are significantly higher than those offered on U.S. dollar loans. The extra on the coupon, they say, serves as a cushion for any deterioration that might be suffered if the dollar declines on the foreign-exchange market.

But many professionals see no immediate danger of this happening. They reason that, with the Olympic Games scheduled for Montreal this summer, there is bound to be heavy tourist spending, which should help keep the Canadian dollar strong. The latest issue to be announced is a (Can.) $50-million loan split evenly between 6-year and 10-year paper for Texasgulf Canada, whose U.S. parent, which is guaranteeing the loan, is rated double-A by Standard and Poor's and single-A by Moody's. The 10-year paper, which has an average life of 8.2 years, carries a coupon of 10 per cent, while the six-year notes will pay 9 1/2 per cent.

Kenross Mortgage, a unit of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, still on offer from last week, is reportedly meeting some resistance as it is offering a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent on its (Can.) $50 million of six-year notes.

Waiting in the wings is an issue for Bell Canada. However, it is still not determined whether it will float its loan in Canadian or U.S. dollars.

The weakest sector of the market currently is in deutsche marks. Domestic interest rates are climbing, the mark has declined in value against the Swiss franc and the absence of any speculation on revaluation of the mark makes the low coupons offered on DM securities very unattractive.

In light of the low demand, West German bankers have decided to reduce the monthly flow of the new issues from the 600-million-mark volume allowed until now to 440 million marks next month. Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique will offer 100 million DM this week. The issue was originally planned to run for seven years, but to mask the need to raise interest rates without offending the credit sensibilities of France, which is guaranteeing the loan, it may carry a maturity of 10 years. That in itself would be a justification for a higher coupon than the just-marketed 100-million-DM loan for Kobe, which carried a coupon of 7 1/2 per cent for seven years and an issue price of 99. It is thought that CCE would need to yield around 8 1/4 per cent.

It will be followed by a 40-million-mark loan for Japan Synthetic Rubber. Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur will offer a 100-million-mark loan and Montreal will close the month, also selling 100 million marks.

7-Year Notes

In the private placement market, AKZO of the Netherlands sold 75 million DM of seven-year notes with a coupon of 7 3/4 per cent at a discount of 99.

Currently on offer is a 100-million-mark, six-year loan for Renfe, the Spanish state railroad, which is offering a coupon of 8 1/2 per cent. However, even at that rate, demand is said to be very slight.

In the syndicated loan market, Electricité de France is seeking a $300-million standby credit offering at 1 1/8 points higher than the Interbank rate for the first two years and 1 per cent higher for the remaining five years. The funds would be used as a backup to its commercial paper in New York and, in theory, are unlikely to be used. EDF would pay a commitment fee of three-eighths of one per cent.

Sumed, the Suez-Alexandria pipeline company, is seeking $100 million for four years at 1 1/2 points higher than the three or six-month Interbank rate and is offering participation fees ranging from one-eighth to one-quarter of one per cent.

A five-year, $140 million loan is being sought for Poland's chemical industry at 1 1/2 points higher than the Interbank rate.

Market Volume

	May 28	May 31
Cedel	$521.8 mil.	$1,047.4 mil.
Euroclear	$480.1 mil.	$756.5 mil.

ina's Domestic Oil Needs pected to Limit Its Exports

By Jay Mathews

HINGTON, May 30 (WP). rary to general expecta- China will not soon a major oil exporter be- it plans to use its new oil to develop its own econ- U.S. analysts have con-

new demands for gasoline tractors, trucks and ir- pumps, diesel fuel for and asphalt for roads are d to involve use of nearly China's rapidly expanding duction.

icularly in the country- hey must expand their rtation system and in ex- g that system they will more petroleum," said Perkins, a Harvard econ- compiling the results of thlong tour of rural fac- n China.

te and government econ- and businessmen in the States have concluded e possibility of China us- oil to reward friends and ne enemies is decades

ver, Chinese oil produc- hich has been increasing annual rate of 20 per cent now at 560 million barrels —insures China's ability ain independent of oil-rich

should look at it in terms na's potential as a major ident power factor in the said Selig Harrison, a associate of the Carnegie ment for International who is conducting a major f China's oil politics. "Un- na's emergence as an oil there has been reason to doubt whether it would be able to maintain rapid economic growth within its 'self-reliance' framework."

The Chinese are now engaged in what an analyst calls a "Manhattan Project-like emphasis on oil production." Within 15 years, they are expected to be producing more than 2.8 billion barrels of crude oil a year, about the current annual production of the United States or Saudi Arabia.

The crucial difference for China's ability to make its oil weight felt worldwide is that it has four times the population of the United States and three times as many people as all 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries combined.

Despite glowing reports from Western travelers about well-fed Chinese villagers, a nation of 800 million is never more than a step ahead of widespread famine, experts believe. China's estimated annual increase in food production, about 2 per cent, remains just slightly above its estimated annual population growth.

The Chinese potential for future oil production appears great. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has estimated proven plus probable Chinese oil reserves at 5.9 billion tons, not including offshore reserves that could be several times greater.

Whatever the Chinese export, analysts agree it will go almost exclusively to nearby Asian neighbors, particularly Japan. Tokyo is close, needs oil, and—to the Chinese way of thinking—must be kept from developing a dependence on oil from nearby Soviet fields in Siberia.

SPORTS

Bell of U.S. Pole-Vaults to Record Height of 18-7¼

WICHITA, Kan., May 30 (UPI).—Earl Bell of Arkansas State University, using a stronger pole than usual and running faster than ever, set a world record in the pole vault yesterday with a height of 18 feet 7 1/4 inches at the United States Track and Field Federation championships.

Bell broke Dave Roberts's year-old record of 18-6 1/2 on his first attempt after the bar was raised from 18-1. Before the record-setting jump, Terry Porter was leading the event. Bell, who had warmed up by clearing the mark by more than a foot, had missed his first attempt at 18-1. But the 20-year-old cleared the mark on his second attempt and then cleared the record level.

"Having competition from Porter, knowing I had to reach the mark to win the event as well as set the record gave me an extra incentive and really got the adrenalin flowing," said Bell, whose previous best was an 18-3 1/2.

Bell said he used a pole with 205 pounds of stress instead of 202 pounds, for the first time.

"I may have had a better jump in practice once, but it was without a bar," said Bell, who won the USTFF and the National Collegiate pole vault last year as well as the Pan American Games in the fall. "I felt good before the jump and I am running faster than I ever have before. Next, I hope I can clear 18-8."

American record-holder Jim Bolding of the Pacific Coast Track Club won the 400-meter men's intermediate hurdles in 49.10, after the starter discounted a false start by Bolding, ruling he was distracted by noise from the crowd.

The Pacific Coast Track Club won the team title with 84 points and the University of Kansas was second with 79 points.

Bayi Fastest

ZANZIBAR, May 30 (Reuters).—Filbert Bayi of Tanzania ran the fastest men's 1,500 meters this year when he recorded 3 minutes 34.8 seconds at the East and Central African track championships here yesterday.

Ethiopian Mirotz Yifter, winner of the 10,000 meters Friday, completed a double yesterday when he won the 5,000 meters in 13:42.3.

E. German Mark

KARL-MARX-STADT, East Germany, May 30 (Reuters).—The East German women's 4×100-meter relay squad set a world record of 42.50 seconds here yesterday. This shaved 0.01 second from the time set by another East German quartet in 1974.

Today, Marianne Adam cracked her world shot put record, the shot 71 feet 1 inches to add 2-1/2 inches to the mark she set in East Berlin last August.

More Sports News On Page 13

Nicklaus Course Still Tough

DUBLIN, Ohio, May 30 (AP).—Roger Maltbie scrambled out of assorted problems to shoot a 2-under-par 70 that enabled him to establish a two-stroke lead yesterday in the third round of the new, $200,000 Memorial golf tournament.

Maltbie, a 25-year-old tour sophomore, survived the menacing monster of Muirfield despite his acquaintance with the woods and water, traps and trees that characterise the 7,072 yards of Ohio countryside that Jack Nicklaus designed and constructed into the Muirfield Village Golf Club course.

Maltbie, a two-time winner as last year's top rookie, broke into a happy, high-stepping victory dance after his minor miracle of a par on the tough 18th hole put him through three rounds with a 212 total, 4 under par on what has proved to be the most difficult, most treacherous course the touring pros have encountered this year.

He had a 4-under-par round for the day at one point—then bogeyed three in a row. But he came right back with a birdie on the 17th, then contrived a barefoot par on the 18th. His tee shot got into knee-deep weeds in the creek. He shed shoes and socks, went after it on tiptoes, played his next down the fairway, chipped on and dropped a 10-foot putt for par that left him in command.

Don Bies managed a 71 that left him in second at 214.

Some of the game's great players fell victim to the subtle terrors that make up this course.

For example, there was Johnny Miller, slashing and hacking his way to a 44 on the back nine. He stumbled wearily home on the course he calls "scary" with a 79 and a 225 total.

For example, there was Nicklaus, the greatest player of his era, the founder of this tournament, builder of the course. He had it three under for the day and was moving at the leaders when he chose to challenge the par-3 12th, where the pin was tucked to the left front, near the lake.

Nicklaus popped one in the water. He reloaded and fired again, but the result was the same. On his third try he got it on dry land—but well off the green. He chipped down to about 10-12 feet and dropped that difficult putt for a quadruple bogey 7. He walked off with a shrug of the shoulder and a smile. He had a 73 and 219 total.

Palmer 1 Behind In English Golf

SANDWICH, England, May 30 (UPI).—Neil Coles, a tournament player for 25 years, today to move into the lead in the chase for the £10,000 ($20,000) first prize in the Penfold PGA championship.

Coles, 41, returned a 1-over-par 71 over the 6,724-yard Royal St. George's course for a 54-hole aggregate of 210.

It put him a stroke ahead of American defending champion Arnold Palmer and South African favorite Gary Player, who shared second place with Irishman John O'Leary, Welshman Brian Huggett and Scotsman David Ingram. Palmer had 71 and Player a 73.

Panatta Defeats Vilas for Crown

ROME, May 30 (UPI).—Adriano Panatta won two tie-breaks and the key points today to defeat Argentina's Guillermo Vilas 2-6, 7-6, 6-2, 7-6, to become the first Italian in 15 years to win the men's singles title at the Italian championships.

The turning point of the three-and-a-half-hour match on the clay court of the Foro Italico came in the second set tiebreak. Vilas hit an easy backhand into the net to give Panatta a 6-5 lead.

Borg Wins

DUESSELDORF, May 30 (AP).—Bjorn Borg of Sweden routed Manuel Orantes of Spain, 6-2, 6-2, 6-0, today to win the Grand Prix tennis tournament here in 80 minutes.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$75,000,000

Société Générale

Floating Rate Notes Due 1981

Interest is payable semi-annually on May 15 and November 15, commencing in 1976.

MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL — SOCIETE GENERALE
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN — IBJ INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
MIDLAND BANK LIMITED — MORGAN & CIE S.A.
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BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE TOKYO — BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS — BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS — BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS — BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD — BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE — BANQUE WORMS
BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL Limited — BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited — H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK — BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
BERGEN BANK — BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK — BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. International Limited
BROWN HARRIMAN & INTERNATIONAL BANKS LTD. — CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POPULAIRES
CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS — CAZENOVE & CO. — CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited — COMPAGNIA FINANZIARIA INTERMOBILIARE S.p.A.
CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS Limited — CREDIT CHIMIQUE — CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE — CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL — CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDIT DU NORD — CREDITO ITALIANO — RICHARD DAUS & CO. BANKIERS — DEN DANSKE BANK af 1871 Aktieselskab vormals Hans W. Petersen
DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK — DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE —DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK— — THE DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SINGAPORE Limited
DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION — DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft — FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited
FIRST CHICAGO Limited — ROBERT FLEMING & CO. Limited — FRAB BANK INTERNATIONAL
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft — GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
GREENSHIELDS Incorporated — HAMBROS BANK Limited — HESSISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited
ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO — JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY Limited — KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited
KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited — KREDIETBANK N.V. — KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL — KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY S.A.K. "KIFCO" — KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K.
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.) — LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., Limited — LAZARD FRERES ET CIE
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL Limited — LONDON MULTINATIONAL BANK (UNDERWRITERS) Limited
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SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. Limited — MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited — MORGAN GUARANTY & PARTNERS LTD.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF KUWAIT S.A.K. — THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK SAUDI ARABIA
NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK Limited — NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.
NEDERLANDSE CREDIETBANK N.V. — NESBITT, THOMSON Limited — NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. — ORION BANK Limited — PETERBROECK, VAN CAMPENHOUT, KEMPEN S.A.
RABOMERICA INTERNATIONAL BANK N.V. — RIYAD BANK Limited — N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited
SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL Limited — J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited — SCHRODERS & CHARTERED Limited
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SOCIETE GENERALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE — SOCIETE GENERALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE Succursale de Luxembourg
SOCIETE PRIVEE DE GESTION FINANCIERE — SOCIETE SEQUANAISE DE BANQUE
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UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES—U.B.A.F. — UNITED OVERSEAS BANK S.A. GENEVA
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft — J. VONTOBEL & CO. — S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. — WARDLEY Limited
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — WOBACO INVESTMENTS LIMITED — WOOD GUNDY Limited

May 31, 1976.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. & TM. OFF.
ESTABLISHED 1802

$400,000,000

E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company

$300,000,000 8½% Debentures Due 2006

$100,000,000 8% Notes Due 1986

Interest payable May 1 and November 1

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH Incorporated — SALOMON BROTHERS
BACHE HALSEY STUART INC. — BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. Incorporated — DILLON, READ & CO. INC.
DREXEL BURNHAM & CO. Incorporated — HORNBLOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES Incorporated
E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. Incorporated — KUHN, LOEB & CO.
LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated — LOEB, RHOADES & CO.
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SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated — WERTHEIM & CO., INC.
WHITE, WELD & CO. Incorporated — DEAN WITTER & CO. Incorporated

May 27, 1976.

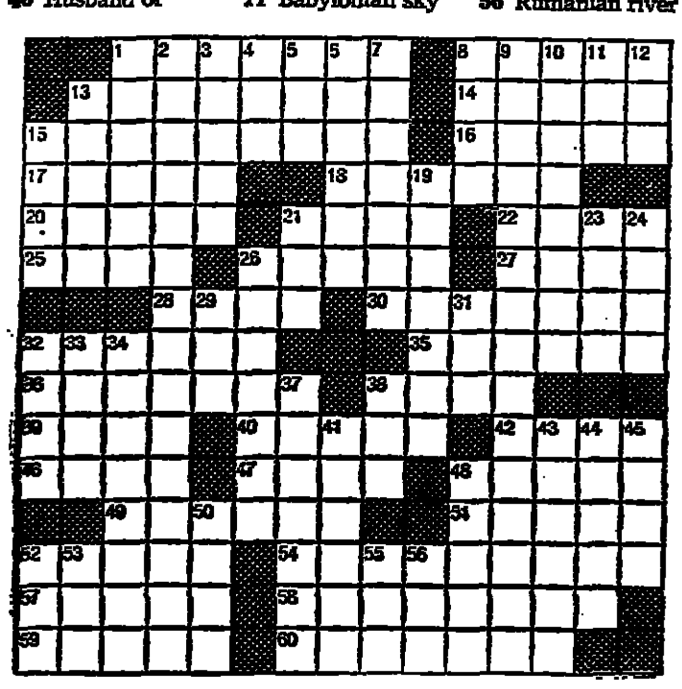
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Evens out
8 Mischa of music
13 Artist's medium
14 "Let us, then, be up and ——"
15 Pearly gem
16 Dunker
17 Poplar
18 Fanny Brice as a Baby
20 "—— your life!"
21 Slipper sizes: Abbr.
22 Other, in Spain
25 Korean apricot
26 Word with mignon
27 Author Leon
28 Common or proper
30 Black Maria occupants
32 Piece or work
35 Identification band
36 Tells a thing or two
38 Ship of myth
39 Betel
40 Husband of Anne, Jane, etc.
42 Salt-flats state
46 Locale of tree of knowledge
47 Seth's son
48 Kind of drum
49 Beautifies
51 Roman halls
52 Half a spa
54 Bleached
57 Draw —— on (aim at)
58 Streetcars: Var.
59 Actress Judy
60 Becomes tense

DOWN

1 Piglets
2 Wrestler of fame
3 Bean or Welles
4 Month: Abbr.
5 As well
6 Humperdinck boy
7 Thin
8 Pacific staple
9 Tourist sight in Tennessee
10 Wanderer in "Mikado"
11 Babylonian sky god
12 Theater-ad abbr.
13 Panama Canal city
15 River of Norway
19 Church doorkeeper
21 Part of an hr.
23 Laugh, in Paris
24 Helper: Abbr.
26 Give an impulse to
29 "—— the ramparts . . ."
31 Assn.
32 —— en scène
33 In the center
34 Butter knife, e.g.
37 Mack of old movies
38 —— poetica
41 Cosa ——
43 Pies, in Paris
44 Zodiac sign
45 Top banana
48 Explorer La ——
50 French wave
52 Cistern
53 Law group: Abbr.
55 Debt marker
56 Rumanian river



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Clear	MADRID	23	73	Clear
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Cloudy	MILAN	25	77	Clear
ANKARA	21	70	Clear	MONTREAL	19	66	Clear
ATHENS	23	73	Clear	MOSCOW	15	59	Variable
BEIRUT	28	82	Clear	MUNICH	17	63	Cloudy
BELGRADE	23	73	Cloudy	NEW YORK	17	63	Cloudy
BERLIN	13	55	Cloudy	NICE	21	70	Clear
BRUSSELS	17	63	Cloudy	OSLO	13	55	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	—	—	Unavailable	PARIS	18	64	Overcast
BUDAPEST	23	73	Cloudy	PRAGUE	20	68	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20	68	Clear	ROME	23	73	Clear
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Cloudy	SOFIA	20	68	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Clear	STOCKHOLM	9	48	Rain
DUBLIN	16	61	Cloudy	TEHRAN	29	84	Clear
EDINBURGH	10	50	Overcast	TEL AVIV	28	82	Clear
FLORENCE	25	77	Clear	TUNIS	24	75	Clear
FRANKFURT	22	72	Cloudy	VIENNA	18	64	Rain
GENEVA	20	68	Cloudy	WARSAW	10	50	Rain
HELSINKI	16	61	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	21	70	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	21	70	Clear	ZURICH	17	63	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Clear				
LISBON	20	68	Clear				
LONDON	15	59	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada as 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices May 28, 1976

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sodl (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Asked
AGE Fnd	4.78	4.88
Adm Grt	3.35	
Adm Inc	3.51	
Adm Ins	6.55	
Advisrs	3.09	3.38
Aetna F	7.46	8.15
Aetna Shr	12.50	13.66
Afuture F	9.19	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.40	
Allstate	9.30	10.00
Alpha	10.40	N.L.
Am Birth	11.08	12.18
Am Eqity	5.00	5.48
American Funds:		
Am Bal	7.59	8.30
Amcp	5.14	5.62
Am Inc	8.90	9.73
A Mutl	9.27	10.13
A Specl	5.99	6.55
Bond F	14.74	16.11
Cap Fd	6.30	6.89
Grwth	4.50	4.92
ncom	15.08	16.461
Grwth	4.50	4.92
Incom	15.08	16.48
ICA	13.70	14.97
N Pers	16.57	18.11
Stk Fd	7.65	8.36
Wa Mut	13.24	14.47
Amer General:		
Cap Bd	8.53	9.32
Cap Grt	4.22	4.61
Incme	6.24	6.82
Ventr	10.24	11.19
Eq Grt	6.58	7.19
Fd Am	5.94	6.49
Prov	3.65	3.94
Am Grth	4.95	5.41
Am Insin	4.45	4.86
Am Invs	4.84	N.L.
AmN Gth	2.47	2.70
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	7.01	7.56
Incme	6.97	7.51
Resrv	10.19	10.99
Spectr	4.77	5.14
Fd Inv	7.05	7.60
Wash N	10.33	11.14
Auda Fl	8.14	8.89
Ae Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.63	5.03
Fnd B	7.35	7.99
Stock	6.10	6.67
BLC Grth	10.48	11.46
Babs Inc	1.73	N.L.
Babs Inv	9.80	N.L.
Beacn Hil	8.34	N.L.
Beacn In	9.15	N.L.
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	6.83	N.L.
101 Fd	8.05	N.L.
Berk Cap	7.56	8.26
Bondstk	4.53	4.95
Bost Fdn	9.04	9.28
Brwn Fd	3.29	3.39
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	12.51	13.67
Candn	8.91	9.74
Divid	3.16	3.46
NatW S	9.68	10.58
NY Vnt	10.66	11.65
CG Fund	9.80	10.61
CG Incm	8.16	8.82
Cap Pres	94.28	N.L.
Centry Sh	9.51	10.25
Chall Inv	9.01	9.85
Chart Fd	11.67	12.75
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.61	7.22
Frt Cap	3.83	4.19
Shrhld	7.27	7.95
Specl	5.32	5.81
Cheapsd	11.20	N.L.
Chemicl	8.12	8.87
CNA Mgemt Fds:		
Liby Fd	4.23	4.62
Man Fd	2.75	3.01
Schyst	6.94	7.58
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	8.77	9.58
Fund	9.57	10.46
Grwth	4.98	5.44
Incom	8.48	9.27
Colu Grth	13.89	N.L.
Cwlth AB	.98	1.06
Cwlth C	1.47	1.59
Comp Ca	4.21	
Comp Bd	unavail	
Comp Fd	unavail	
Concord	10.77	N.L.
Cons Inv	10.12	10.62
Constel G	5.91	N.L.
Cont Mut	6.67	N.L.
Ctry Cap	11.79	12.75
Davge Fd	6.80	N.L.
deVegh	39.72	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	11.01	12.03
Delaw	10.58	11.56
Delch	8.52	9.34
Delta	4.42	4.83
Dir Cap	3.95	N.L.
Dodg Co	15.49	N.L.
Dre Bur	9.61	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	11.34	12.39
Equit	4.75	N.L.
Levge	14.63	15.99
Liqu As	10.00	N.L.
Spl Inc	6.84	N.L.
Third C	11.81	12.91
Eagle Gr	8.74	9.55
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	8.51	9.18
Fours	7.73	N.L.
Grwth	8.92	9.62
Incom	5.69	6.13
Specl	5.58	6.02
Stock	9.20	9.92
EDIE Spl	16.93	N.L.
Egret Fd	10.69	11.62
Elfun Tr	14.13	
Energy	13.76	N.L.
Fairfld	9.23	10.03
Farm Bu	8.26	N.L.
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	8.77	8.90
Empir	18.85	
Four E	17.20	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.21	8.97
Capit	8.87	9.69
Contfd	11.56	N.L.
Daily I	1.00	N.L.
Dstny	8.93	
Eqt Inc	13.31	N.L.
Esse	8.92	
Fidel	15.37	16.80
Puritn	10.23	11.18
Salem	4.40	4.81
Thrift	52.51	N.L.
Trend	21.57	23.57
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.19	N.L.
Indust	4.12	N.L.
Incom	7.35	N.L.
FstFd Ve	unavail	
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.95	5.41
Grwth	6.62	7.23
Incom	8.38	9.16
Stock	7.60	8.31
FstMlt A	8.04	N.L.
Forty Fr	12.96	N.L.
Fnd Gth	3.98	4.35
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.68	5.5151
Incom	11.22	12.26
Mutal	9.28	10.14
Specl	7.96	8.70
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.47	7.09
Grwth	5.79	6.35
Utils	3.98	4.36
Incom	1.68	1.84
US Gov	9.45	10.36
Capit	2.98	3.27
Equit	3.31	3.63
Frkln Lfe	9.03	9.87
FdF Dep	8.55	N.L.
Fundpk	7.87	7.99
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.71	9.52
Impac	7.72	8.44
Ind Trd	10.60	11.58
Pilot	8.08	8.83
GE S& S	27.10	
Gen Sec	8.54	N.L.
Grth Ind	18.01	N.L.
Guard M	26.86	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.35	4.75
Grwth	6.58	7.19
Incom	8.38	9.16
Hart Gth	11.30	N.L.
Hart Lev	10.50	N.L.
Harvest	9.90	N.L.
Heritge	1.39	
Holdg Tr	1.00	N.L.
Hor Man	15.64	16.91
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.51	4.93
Incom	3.51	3.84
Trus sh	10.87	11.88
Trus un	2.94	
Imp Cap	8.14	8.90
Imp Gth	6.95	7.60
Inc Bost	5.79	
Industry	3.07	
INTGN	7.84	8.47
Inf Invst	9.31	10.17
Inver Gth	8.14	N.L.
Inv Guid	8.04	N.L.
Inv Indic	unavail	
Inves Bos	10.27	11.22
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	8.29	9.06
Capit S	5.45	5.96
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.66	5.86
IDS Grt	5.31	
IDS ndi	4.71	5.11
Mutl	8.81	9.57
Prog	3.10	3.37
Stock	18.70	20.33
Select	8.95	9.62
Var Py	6.44	7.00
Inv Resh	unavail	
Istel	21.04	21.69
Ivy	6.21	N.L.
JP GrthF	10.52	11.43
Janus F	16.92	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Balan	8.72	9.48
Bond	16.41	20.08
Grwth	6.21	6.75
Johnstn	20.44	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.05	4.44
Cus B1	17.30	18.10
Cus B2	18.59	20.37
Cus B4	7.99	8.76
Cus K1	7.24	7.93
Cus K2	5.34	5.85
Cus S1	18.81	20.61
Cus S2	9.31	10.21
Cus S3	8.26	9.05
Cus S4	3.48	3.81
Polar	3.31	3.62
Land Gth	6.76	7.39
LD EdieC	13.77	14.73
LD EdiR	1.00	N.L.
Leington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	15.32	16.81
Le Gr	7.29	7.97
Le Inc	10.15	11.09
Le Rh	14.57	15.92
Life Ins	5.72	6.25
Lincoln Natl:		
Linc Ca	6.08	6.64
Sel Am	6.84	N.L.
Sel Spl	13.09	N.L.
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.19	N.L.
Mut	13.23	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affitd	7.94	8.57
Bnd Db	10.58	11.56
Incom	3.23	3.49
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	10.34	11.30
Incom	8.84	9.66
US Gov	9.87	10.79
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.24	7.91
Indep	7.14	7.80
Mass	10.25	11.20
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.94	11.80
MIG	9.32	10.05
MID	13.11	14.13
MFD	11.56	12.46
MCD	12.64	13.63
MFB	14.96	16.13
Mathers	11.36	N.L.
Mid AM	4.86	5.31
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONY F	9.52	10.40
MSB Fd	14.63	N.L.
Mut Ben	9.06	9.90
MIF Fd	8.65	9.35
MIF Gth	3.75	4.05
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	11.29	11.46
Grwth	4.28	4.65
Incom	8.71	9.47
Mut Shrs	25.40	N.L.
NEA Mut	8.06	N.L.
Natl Ind	10.17	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	8.98	9.81
Bond	4.35	4.75
Divid	3.78	4.13
Grwth	5.56	6.08
Pf Stk	6.54	7.15
Incom	4.95	5.41
Stock	7.59	8.30
NE Life Fund:		
Equit	16.38	17.80
Grwth	8.43	9.16
Incom	13.46	14.63
Side	13.82	15.02
Neuw Fd	8.09	N.L.
New Wld	11.04	12.07
Newton	10.77	N.L.
Newt Inv	9.67	N.L.
Nichls Fd	13.03	N.L.
Noreast	14.00	N.L.
Omega	9.12	9.24
One WmS	14.04	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.45	7.05
Incom	7.95	8.69
Opp Mo	1.00	N.L.
AIM	9.02	9.86
Time	6.52	7.13
OTC Sec	10.92	11.87
Param M	7.43	8.12
Partner	8.61	N.L.
Paul Rvr	5.85	6.39
Penn Sq	7.82	N.L.
Penn Mu	3.03	N.L.
Phila	6.93	7.57
Phoe Cap	8.01	8.75
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg FS	12.25	12.89
Pilg Fd	7.40	7.79
Mag C	3.34	N.L.
Mag In	8.61	9.06
Pine St	10.32	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	13.30	14.54
II	12.79	13.98
Plan Inv	10.76	11.70
Pligrth	10.72	11.72
Pliirnd	6.91	7.55
Price Funds:		
Grwth	10.65	N.L.
Incom	9.68	N.L.
N Era	10.91	N.L.
N Horiz	7.12	N.L.
Pro Fund	5.32	N.L.
Prov Gth	7.54	8.24
Pru SIP	9.93	10.85
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	9.61	10.50
Georg	13.48	14.73
Conv	10.99	12.01
Grwth	10.46	11.43
Incom	7.55	8.25
Invest	7.77	8.49
Vista	10.10	11.04
Voyag	11.68	12.77
Rainbw	1.62	N.L.
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.89	5.34
Safec Eqt	8.91	9.74
Safec Gth	7.37	8.05
Scudder Funds:		
Intl Fd	13.10	N.L.
Specl	22.43	N.L.
Balan	14.35	N.L.
Com St	9.18	N.L.
Man Rs	10.02	N.L.
Sbd Levr	4.42	
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.72	4.07
Invest	6.71	7.33
Ultra	8.20	8.96
Sent Gth	9.21	10.07
Sentry F	12.36	13.43
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	5.17	5.65
Entrp	5.33	5.83
Flet Fd	4.92	5.38
Harbr	7.95	8.69
Legal	6.38	6.97
Pace	9.09	9.93
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	16.76	17.46
Incom	17.08	17.79
Invest	9.91	10.32
Sherm sD	14.81	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	7.84	8.57
Invest	10.19	11.14
Trust	7.91	8.64
Vent	9.35	10.22
SB Eqty	9.57	N.L.
SB I&Gr	11.32	N.L.
SoGen Int	10.74	11.25
Sw Invs	7.19	7.77
Swin Gt	4.62	4.99
Sover Inv	11.83	12.93
Spectra F	4.61	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.38	4.79
Div Fd	4.90	5.36
Prog F	3.90	4.26
StFrm Gt	5.44	N.L.
SFrm Ba	8.91	N.L.
State St	42.36	42.72
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.49	N.L.
Asso F	1.06	N.L.
Invest	1.30	N.L.
Ocean	6.00	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	17.66	N.L.
Cap O	7.96	N.L.
Stock	12.54	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.88	7.52
Incom	9.09	9.93
Kemp I	10.49	11.16
Kem M	1.00	N.L.
Sumit	9.85	10.77
Tech	7.24	7.91
Survey F	8.86	9.68
Temp Gt	10.15	11.12
Temp Inv	1.00	N.L.
Trns Cap	7.48	8.13
Trav Eq	9.79	10.70
Tudr Hed	13.15	N.L.
TwnC Gt	3.55	N.L.
TwnC Inc	5.16	N.L.
USAA Gt	7.92	N.L.
US GovSe	9.51	9.65
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3.67	4.02
Balan	7.30	7.98
ComSt	11.64	12.73
Unif Mut	unavail	
Unifund	8.36	9.14
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	12.20	13.15
Nat Inv	6.56	7.07
U Cap	10.36	11.17
Union	12.34	13.30
United Funds:		
Accm	6.25	6.85
Bond	6.98	7.65
Con Gr	8.92	9.78
Con Inc	8.77	9.61
Incom	10.39	11.39
Scien	5.95	6.52
Vang	5.05	5.53
Unit Svcs	2.00	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	6.39	6.55
Incom	4.44	4.76
Lev Grt	7.33	7.52
Spl Sit	3.58	3.67
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	13.07	14.28
Invest	6.78	7.41
Comm	6.22	6.80
Specl	6.98	7.53
Vand Gth	3.84	N.L.
Vand Inc	3.13	N.L.
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	17.63	19.27
Ivest	7.76	8.48
Morg	11.26	12.31
Trust	9.53	10.42
Wellsl	11.29	12.34
Wellin	9.71	10.61
West B	9.25	10.11
Windr	9.32	10.19
Varin P	3.31	3.60
Wall St G	6.02	6.58
Weing Eq	9.96	N.L.
Westf Grt	7.17	7.79
Wise Fd	5.17	5.65

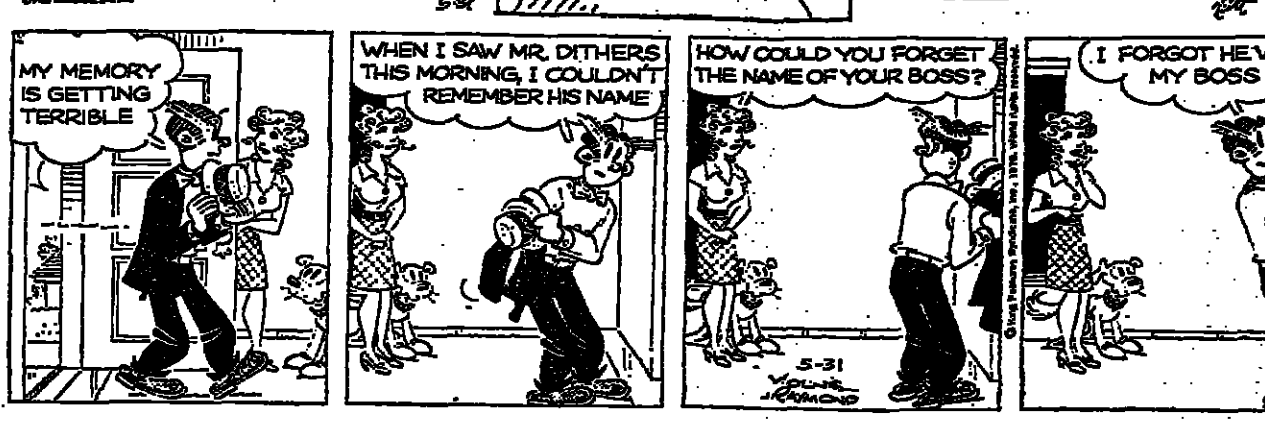
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



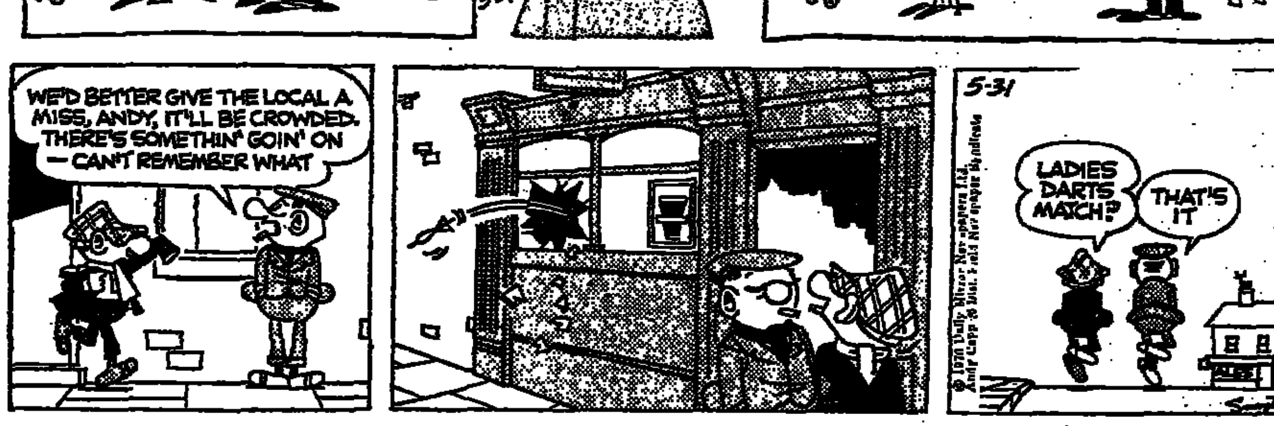
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

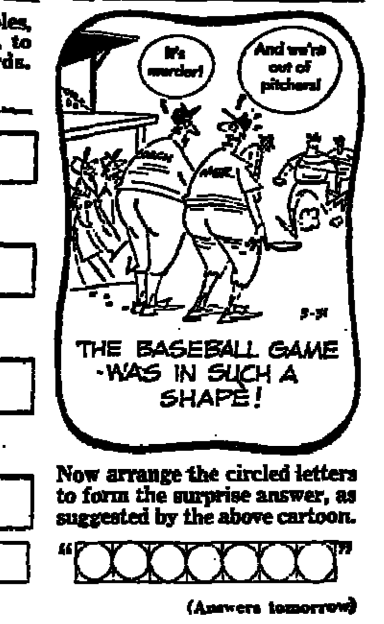
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAGED

DONEM

DEMIPE

FAINAR



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: VALUE NUDGE ENGINE CHERUB
Answer: What the manicurist turned actress got—GIVEN A HAND

DENNIS THE MENACE



"NOTHING HE DID WOULD SURPRISE ME, ALICE."

"HE WHAT?"

BOOKS

SELECTED STORIES

By Nadine Gordimer. Viking. 381 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Eric Redman

NADINE GORDIMER is a South African who writes critically about South Africa. This causes her trouble at home, of course, since the South African authorities tend to ban the works of dissidents. Yet Miss Gordimer must consider foreign reviewers almost as irksome as South African censors. Like Solzhenitsyn, she too often finds herself hailed in England and America as a political rather than a literary figure—a form of praise, however laudatory, that inevitably demeans her art.

It ought to be possible to laud Miss Gordimer's courage and still point out that she writes as well as anyone alive today. Americans most recently tasted her talents in "The Conservationist," her sixth novel. The protagonist, a South African industrialist who buys a farm as a weekend retreat, discovers through his ownership of the land that the society itself, not just the soil, is breaking down and leaching away. The vision is one of decomposition, not apocalypse; the politics are ambivalent rather than polemical. The prose throughout is precise yet natural—flinty—with each word seemingly chosen for sound and texture as well as meaning.

The same high level of literary craft shows up in Gordimer's "Selected Stories," a collection of 31 pieces gleaned from her earlier works. Many of the characters—lovelorn teen-agers, adulterous wives—could be drawn from any country. But others, ranging from African guerrillas to Indian protesters to guilt-ridden "Europeans," are familiar to Americans for a different reason altogether: Race has been our recurring nightmare for three centuries, too.

The short stories in this collection deal with many themes familiar to readers of "The Conservationist," but their effect is more immediate and powerful. Like a good still photograph, the short story form is one that compresses and distills, reducing ideas and characters to their very essences. As Gordimer says in her introduction: "To write [a short story] is to express from a situation in the exterior or interior world the life-giving drop—sweat, tear, semen, saliva—that will spread an intensity on the page, burn a hole in it."

Gordimer burns many holes in these pages. Because [the col]lection spans 30 years [of her] work, however, it's pos[sible to] observe how differently [she burn]ed the holes at age 20 [and at] age 50. The earlier stori[es] end suddenly, with a sh[ock,] the suspense stories of O. Henry or Poe. The la[ter] progress more subtly, [reveal]ing the quick jolt of [..] the gradual awakening o[f recog]nition, the private little [..]nies that come late at [..] haunting an empty bed o[r a] camp pitched lonely u[n the] veldt.

Africa, too, has change[d in] these 30 years. The ear[lier sto]ries were written when [..] the continent, not just [its south]ern tip, lay under white [rule,] when the Nationalist gov[ernment] had only recently come [to power] in Pretoria, bringing its [..] legislation with it. Fitti[ngly, the re]lations between the races [in these] stories are primitive, ofte[n ..]less. A native attacks [a white] girl in a field; a white [woman] hands out worn clothing [to for]mer servants who nee[d] more; a vacationer [..] native craftsman into [selling a] beautiful carving at a [low] price.

The later stories show [charac]ters bound for a new [..] laden with the heavy [..] of tradition. A white [..] tends a clandestine [..] party and finds the [..] courage to demonstrate [..] and be arrested. Frighten[ed Afri]cans go underground, [..]namite, and flee to forei[gn capi]tals to be trained as [..] fighters. A South Afric[an con]tractor takes a sentiment[al jour]ney to Zambia, the [..] Rhodesia of his youth, an[d final]ly buys drinks for black [..]aries at a bar that [..] "whites only." The strug[gle is] personal, not just politi[cal, and] none of the choices is ea[sy].

My favorite among the[m] is "The African Magic[ian," set] in the first-class cabins o[f a] boat moving slowly th[rough a] black nation on the eve [of in]dependence. A native [magician] comes aboard to enter[tain the] white passengers, and fai[ls miser]ably in attempting to [..] few simple parlor trick[s. The] audience withholds its [..] and demands something [..] the magician had [..] "Western" price, and the [audi]ence will do him the [..] of holding him to Wester[n stan]dards. Angered, the m[agician] glares at a young bride [in the] audience, transfixes her, [and, to] the acute discomfort of [..] —simply wills her for[..] touch him in a gesture [of com]plete submission. The sy[mbolism] is both erotic and politic[al, and] the true magician is [..] Gordimer.

Eric Redman is the au[thor of] "The Dance of Legislation."

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

E	S	T	H	E	T	E	■	A	R	M	L	O	A	D
S	P	O	I	L	E	R	■	B	U	Y	I	N	T	O
C	O	W	G	I	R	L	■	D	E	S	K	T	O	P
■	R	E	N	■	M	E	M	O	■	T	E	H	E	E
■	E	R	S	T	■	S	A	M	■	S	A	E	■	■
■	■	I	C	E	■	■	X	E	S	■	H	B	A	R
A	R	N	H	E	M	■	I	N	K	■	O	A	T	H
D	I	G	O	N	E	S	■	S	E	D	U	C	E	E
O	L	I	O	■	I	C	I	■	G	A	S	K	E	T
G	E	N	L	■	R	A	T	■	■	W	E	B	■	■
■	■	F	F	A	■	L	A	Y	■	S	A	U	K	■
S	M	E	L	T	■	P	L	E	B	■	F	R	Y	■
A	I	R	A	B	L	E	■	S	A	T	I	N	G	N
F	A	N	M	A	I	L	■	W	H	E	R	E	T	O
T	W	O	E	Y	E	S	■	E	N	T	E	R	O	N

CHESS

By Robert B[yrne]

The international tournament in Beersheba, Israel was won by two Beersheba players, Vladimir Liberzon, a grandmaster, and Yair Kraidman, an international master. Each scored 7½ points in the 11-round tourney, Liberzon going undefeated with four victories and seven draws and Kraidman winning five games, drawing five and losing one (to International Master William Hartston of England).

Tied for third place were Hartston, Drazen Marovic, a Yugoslav grandmaster, International Masters Yaacov Bleiman and Shimon Kagan, both of Israel, and Leon Lederman, an Israeli master. Each tallied 6 points.

Marovic had set the early pace and still held the lead with 5½ points after eight rounds, but successive defeats at the hands of Kagan and Kraidman knocked him out of the running. Meanwhile, Liberzon was steadily amassing points and Kraidman, who had started slow, burst through by winning his last four games.

A Departure From Pattern

The dour and patient Kraidman usually thinks nothing of tenaciously slogging through long adjournament sessions, but he departed from that grim regimen to spring a bright combination that collapsed Lederman in the last round.

The system with 3 . . . P-B3, an invention of Paul Keres, has enjoyed such a good reputation that most players prefer to avoid it by 3 N-B3 instead of 3 P-KN3. It has been taken for granted that the white queen is exposed too early after 4 P-Q4, PxP; 5 QxP.

Perhaps Lederman should have explored the aggressive 9 . . . P-Q5, especially since accepting the gambit with 10 BxN, BxB; 11 BxNch, PxB; 12 QxPch, B-Q2; 13 Q-K4ch, K-B1 must be too dangerous for White.

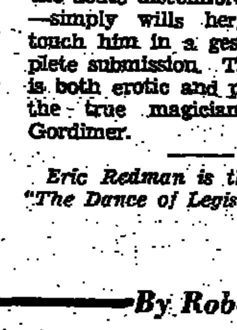
On the other hand, his defensive 9 . . . B-K3 mi[ght] have proven sufficient [as] long as he avoided the la[tent] possibility 13 . . . QxNP; [14] QR-N1, Q-R6; 15 QxQ, B[xQ;] 16 BxN, PxB; 17 RxNP, w[ith a] clear positional advantage [for] White.

Lederman's 13 . . . P-K[R3] was a correct defense to [the] mounting pressure on [his] isolated QP, but after 14 B[xN,] BxB; 15 N-B4 he should ha[ve] played 15 . . . BxN; 16 Px[B,] N-K2, which balances [the] weakness of the black QP [with] the weakness of the whi[te] QBP.

Instead, he went for [15] . . . QxNP with the idea [of] giving his queen for bo[th] white rooks, but he did[n't] catch onto Kraidman's cle[ver] tactical shots. After [16] N/3xP, he did not want [to] play 16 . . . QxR; 17 Rx[Q,] BxR because 18 NxB, Px[N;] 19 N-B7, QR-B1; 20 N[..] leaves Black a pawn dow[n.] But there was really nothi[ng] better.

The interpolation 16 . . . BxN; 17 BxB, QxR set Bla[ck] up for a slaughter as Krai[d]man immediately showed [by] the devastating 18 BxPch. The bishop could not be ca[p]tured because of 18 . . . KxB; 19 Q-B4ch, K-K1; [20] Q-N8ch, K-K2; 21 N-N6 mat[e].

Kraidman's 21 N-K6c[h,] picking up the exchang[e,] settled the outcome, a[nd] when his 24 Q-R3ch, K-Q[1;] 25 Q-B1 trapped the blac[k] bishop, Lederman to[..] it quits.



LEDERMAN/BLACK

KRAIDMAN/WHITE

Position after 18 BxPch

ENGLISH OPENING

White Kraidman	Black Lederman	White Kraidman	Black Lederman	White Kraidman	Black Lederman
1 P-QB4	P-K4	10 P-K3	0-0	19 RxQ	BxR
2 N-QB3	N-KB3	11 KN-K2	Q-N3	20 Q-N3	N-K4
3 P-KN3	P-B3	12 0-0	KR-Q1	21 N-K6ch	K-K2
4 P-Q4	PxP	13 KR-Q1	P-KR3	22 NxR	RxN
5 QxP	P-Q4	14 BxN	BxB	23 B-R5	R-Q2
6 PxP	PxP	15 N-B4	QxNP	24 Q-R3ch	K-Q1
7 B-N5	B-K2	16 N/3xP	BxN	25 Q-B1	Resigns
8 B-N2	N-B3	17 BxB	QxR		
9 Q-QR4	B-K3	18 BxPch	[illegible]		

·utherford, Lauda Take Classics

·yt Second as Rain Halts ·ıdy 500 After 255 Miles

:NAPOLIS, May 30 (UPI). :te. Johnny Rutherford shortest race in 60 years napolis 500 classics when , after a three-hour rain day halted the race with miles completed. It was ıd Indy victory in three

·wo other cars were on e lap with the winner's as A. J. Foyt finished and Gordon Johncock the race that lasted 102 heduled 200 laps. Ruther-) won here in 1974, the since 1972 not shortened

Dallenbach, one of the ders, was fourth today ho Carter fifth as 27 of arters were still running race was halted.

ford's victory left a bit- in Foyt's mouth. Foyt, n unprecedented fourth ory, complained to stew- Rutherford went faster yellow light instead of g the customary distance ıe leader.

12th lap, Foyt went into with what he claimed -second lead and when ged the margin had to four seconds. The however, refused to action as their time ailed to disclose any cies.

officials tried to get the arted after action was 1. Heavy equipment was wn the asphalt surface ized vacuumers helped urface and track walkers he excess moisture into oles. Speedway crews o restore the area as a rowd of 350,000 began for the race to resume. eld had gone enough ever, to make the race Last year, rains stopped after 174 laps of the 200-lap race and Bobby as declared the winner.

In 1973 Johncock won a race that lasted 332 1/2 miles.

When rain halted action today Rutherford had led for 46 laps and Foyt 29. Johncock was in command for 18 laps. Foyt, in a Coyote-Ford, had made five pit stops totalling 68 seconds to four for Rutherford which lasted 65 seconds.

"Rutherford and I are good friends, but I wouldn't want to win a race that way," said Foyt during the rain halt when he learned that stewards weren't acting on his time complaint.

Chief steward Tom Binford did fine Johncock $500 for violating the yellow line rule when he pitted on the 61st lap. Binford said Johncock, who drove a Wildcat, would be penalized a lap if a second violation occurred.

Asked if he was upset by winning the race in this fashion, Rutherford replied: "Naturally I would have liked to win it legally. But A.J. was obviously having problems and he couldn't catch me. He had a lot of handling problems and his crew tried to repair a swaybar that was affecting the car's steering. He was running strong early in the race and when I passed him the last time, I noticed the handling problems.

"If the race had restarted and I don't win, that would have been my hard luck," said Rutherford.

Six different drivers took turns at the lead in the first 50 laps as Rutherford, Foyt, Johncock, Pancho Carter, Wally Dallenbach and Tom Sneva led the pack at different stages.

It was Rutherford and Foyt jockeying for command during the next 50 laps. Rutherford led from the 40th through the 60th lap, but lost the lead when he pitted for fuel and tire changes. Foyt was in front from the 61st through the 79th lap. However, a costly 15-second stop in the pits allowed Rutherford to take command in the 80th lap.

Ferrari Wins in Monaco To Keep Perfect Record

MONTE CARLO, May 30 (AP).—World champion Niki Lauda of Austria continued Ferrari's monopoly of Formula One racing today with a start-to-finish domination of the 34th Monaco Grand Prix.

It kept the team's record perfect, victories in six races. Lauda has won five of them and appears to have a second world championship within his grasp.

Lauda swept away from the pole position to establish an immediate, unchallenged lead on the brutally tiring city street circuit. The six-wheel Tyrrells of South African Jody Scheckter and France's Patrick Depailler took second and third after a fierce battle for the runner-up positions.

Lauda said he had "a perfect race in a perfect car."

"I never had the slightest problem. When Scheckter started to close up in the final stages of the race, I just did two extra quick laps to keep the gap steady," he said.

Lauda's teammate, Clay Regazzoni, fought back from an early spin which dropped him from third to fifth behind the Tyrrells, only to crash just five laps from the flag. He finished 14th in the field of 20.

Other victims of the circuit were Sweden's Ronnie Peterson, who skidded on oil and crashed after lying solid second to Lauda in his March for the first 26 laps, and France's Jacques Laffite, in a Ligier, who spun out of fifth place with only three laps to go.

With Lauda ahead—after 20 laps he had a lead the length of the harbor front straight—attention focused on the struggle between Regazzoni and the Tyrrells. The Swiss chased Depailler, whose Tyrrell had rear suspension trouble, for almost half the race distance before finally elbowing past on the downhill turns from the casino.

Behind the five leaders, former world champion Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil, slowed by brake problems, held up a bunch of potential challengers as he kept his Copersucar in sixth spot, which was his final placing.

Laffite fought past after 27 laps, as did West German Hans Stuck, in a March, one lap later. They swapped fifth and sixth places until Laffite spun, finally being classed 13th. Stuck went on to take fourth ahead of fellow-countryman Joachim Mass in a McLaren.

His team leader, James Hunt of Britain, had an unhappy race from 14th position, first spinning into last place and then having his engine explode.

Lauda's victory—also the eighth straight for Ferrari over two years—gave him 51 championship points and a massive lead in the title race over Regazzoni, who has 15. Scheckter and Depailler are tied for third at 14. Lauda needs to win only two of the remaining nine races to retain his crown, and said that "with this mathematical advantage" he would be going "softly" in the remaining races.

LEADING FINISHERS

1. Niki Lauda, Austria, Ferrari, 1 hour 59 minutes 51.47 seconds (80.37 miles an hour for 78 laps); 2. Jody Scheckter, South Africa, Tyrrell, 2.00:02.60; 3. Patrick Depailler, France, Tyrrell, 2.00:56.31; 4. Hans Joachim Stuck, W. Germany, March, one lap behind; 5. Jochen Mass, W. Germany, McLaren, one lap; 6. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil, copersucar, one lap; 7. Tom Pryce, Britain, Shadow, one lap; 8. Jean-Pierre Jarier, France, Shadow, two laps; 9. Carlos Pace, Brazil, Brabham, two laps; 10. Michel Leclerc, France, Williams, two laps.

DRIVERS' STANDINGS

	Points
1. Niki Lauda, Austria	51
2. Clay Regazzoni, Switz.	15
3. Patrick Depailler, France	14
Jody Scheckter, S. Africa	14
5. Jochen Mass, West Ger.	10
6. Jacques Laffite, France	7
7. James Hunter, Britain	6
Gunnar Nilsson, Sweden	6
Hans Stuck, W. Ger.	6
10. Tom Pryce, Britain	4
Carlos Reutemann, Arg.	4



Associated Press.

NOTHING TO CHEER ABOUT—Italian player, in dark jersey, shows his joy after ball gets by England's goalie, Joe Corrigan, in second half. But the tally was disallowed when referee said Rimmer had been fouled during play.

English Soccer Builds Its Morale—and Team

By Brian Glanville

NEW YORK, May 30 (IHT).—It was quite hallucinatory. England, which came to the United States for this Bicentennial tournament looking for a team, now seems to have discovered two.

Tomorrow's game against Team America is really no more than an irrelevant exercise. The performance against Brazil last week was deeply encouraging; Friday night's success, with a team including seven reserves, against Italy was simply bewildering.

Now England goes to Italy next November for the first of its two World Cup eliminating games with a colossal moral advantage. Going two goals down after a bright beginning, it sank Italy, 3-2, with a volley of goals early in the second half. And that was the best team Italy can put out.

England knew already that in Trevor Brooking and Mike Channon it had players of major international stature. Now we know that it can also play with success against the Italians and their man-to-man marking, catenaccio defense.

In 1973, when the teams met twice, Channon, for all his gifts of speed, style, grace and control, accomplished very little. Here on Friday, there simply was no stopping him, and the Italians were reduced in the end to desperate kicking. England will be worried about one thing only—a repetition of such tactics when the next game takes place in Rome or Naples, before a passionately partisan crowd guaranteed to intimidate all but the strongest referee.

England has found, quite unexpectedly, at least two players of international class, and they are young players, at that. One is Butch Wilkins, 19-year-old inside forward, son of a professional soccer player. Butch is captain of Chelsea, and a year ago was captaining the English youth team which won the European championship. His calm, his deft use of the ball on such a difficult debut Friday were remarkable. To be frank, I have never seen him play quite so well for Chelsea, though it is a Second Division club, and I felt that when he was called into the English party for this tour, it was much too early.

The other player to break through is Gordon Hill, another Londoner, an ebullient little man who was sold to Manchester United by Millwall during the recent season, and is a left winger of great initiative and pace. It was significant that some of his best work was done in the first half, when things were going against the England team.

In the Brazil versus Italy game at New Haven tomorrow, the Italians desperately need a good result and seem pretty unlikely to get it. They appeared a fair weather team, with such elegantly gifted players as Franco Causio and Giancarlo Antognoni looking splendid when things were going well, but quite inadequate and even vindictive in the case of Antognoni when they weren't. For those who believe that the Italian pre-total soccer style of catenaccio is out of date, there was further evidence to be found at Yankee Stadium. I was amazed at how easily the English players slipped their markers, even though in the case of Trevor Brooking there is extreme skill with no great acceleration so that when his club, West Ham, played Fiorentina earlier in the season, Beatrice marked him out of the game.

Brazil certainly has a much tighter defense than Italy's even though it scorns catcnaccio. It will be interesting to see if the blond Marinho plays as overlapping left back, and whether the Italians will be able to deal with his powerful, fast incursions. Unlike England, which was clearly boxing clever by refusing to show Italy its strongest team, the Brazilians are likely to put out the best available eleven.

That means the presence of Rivellino, probably the cleverest midfield player one has seen in this tournament, and of Zico, who I think has a much higher ceiling than he showed us when playing against England in Los Angeles.

I suppose that poor Enzo Bearzot, the amiable and talented Italian team manager, a permanent guarantee of integrity and honest dealing, will be in danger of losing his place now. For that defeat was nothing but humiliation. Yet, you cannot make bricks without straw and where in Italy is the straw to come from? The tactics used in the Italian league are stale and obsolete. The players, though Bearzot talked wanly of the "pride they showed when they were kicking people vigorously in the closing 20 minutes of the mame seem to have insufficient morale to complement their skills. Don Revie, England's manager, came to America a happy man, and may be said, metaphorically, to have discovered America.

Second-Half Rally Defeats Italy in U.S. Tournament

NEW YORK, May 30 (Reuters).—An experimental English team, down 2-0 at halftime, scored a morale-boosting 3-2 victory over Italy in their Bicentennial Cup soccer match here in Yankee Stadium Friday night.

England scored three times within seven minutes after the interval, then withstood furious Italian attacking to hold on for the victory. Mike Channon netted twice for England, and Phil Thompson headed the other.

Giacinto Facchetti appeared to have scored an equalizer in the 88th minute but West German referee Hans-Joachim Weyland ruled that Fabio Capello had fouled goalkeeper Joe Corrigan.

The frustrated Italians protested violently, and Mauro Bellugi soon was booked for tripping West Ham's Trevor Brooking.

A crowd of 40,650 saw Italy begin impressively, and Arsenal goalkeeper Jimmy Rimmer, one of four new England "caps," was soon tested.

In the sixth minute, Rimmer was caught out of his goal after a mix-up with Manchester City's Mike Doyle, but Paolino Pulici lobbed the ball just over the bar. Italy shook England with two goals in three minutes from Francesco Graziani, star striker of the Italian champions Torino. In the 15th minute, Franco Causio quickly passed to Graziani, whose left-foot shot into the right-hand corner gave Rimmer no chance.

Three minutes later, a series of passes on the right involving Capello, Causio and Romeo ended with Benetti slamming a hard cross to Graziani, who easily turned the ball into the net.

After halftime, England manager Don Revie substituted Manchester City's Joe Corrigan for Rimmer, and brought on Mick Mills of Ipswich for Phil Neal.

England came out transformed, and within seven minutes had taken the lead with three goals in three shots. The first goal came after just 30 seconds. A Joe Royle shot was blocked by goalie Zoff, but Channon rammed the rebound into the net from close range. After 47 minutes Hill sent over a corner kick which Thompson nodded gently over the line past the diving Zoff.

The winning goal came in the 52d minute when Channon passed the ball to Brooking, ran into the penalty area to receive the return and forced the ball in off an Italian.

Brazil Beats America

SEATTLE, May 30 (AP).—Team America coach Ken Furphy says he's not unhappy with his team's play in the Bicentennial Cup competition, but he must be wondering when his squad will score a goal.

Brazil beat Furphy's squad, 2-0, Friday night, the second shutout in two games for the American team, which is made up of professionals from the North American Soccer League.

·onborg Wins His Eighth Straight for Phillies

DELPHIA, May 30 (UPI). ated Jim Lonborg pitch- ·e-hitter to notch his ictory and Larry Bowa ee-run triple to spark a eventh inning today to Philadelphia Phillies to ımph over the Montreal

hillies, who swept the ne series, now have won ir last 19 games.

illies scored the only run needed in the fourth off ay Kirby when Mike doubled, moved to third d pitch by Kirby and a sacrifice fly by Jay e.

·irates 4, Cubs 2

ago. Jim Rooker scatter- hits to gain his fifth ictory in pitching Pitts- a 4-2 triumph over the he Pirates scored what be the winning runs in with the aid of a throwing error by relief pitcher Oscar Zamora. Bob Robertson and Richie Zisk singled and a run scored when Zamora threw away Bill Robinson's bunt attempt. Tommy Helms' sacrifice fly scored another run.

Astros 5, Braves 2

At Atlanta, Greg Gross, Rob Andrews and Cesar Cedeno hit successive singles off Andy Messersmith in the first inning to trigger a three-run rally and

Sunday

Houston went on to defeat the Braves, 5-2, in the first game of a doubleheader. Mike Cosgrove, Tom Griffin and Ken Forsch combined on a seven-hitter for Houston while Messersmith suffered his fifth loss in seven decisions.

Cardinals 6, Mets 5

At New York, Don Kessinger, who tied the score with a ninth-inning single, came through with a one-out, bases-loaded sacrifice fly in the 11th inning to lift St. Louis to a 6-5 victory over the Mets. The Cardinals loaded the bases in the 11th on a single by Willie Crawford, an error by pitcher Skip Lockwood and a walk to Lou Brock before Kessinger lofted a high fly along the left-field line. Leon Brown caught the ball in foul territory about 300 feet from the plate, but his throw did not come close to catching Crawford at the plate.

Dodgers 6, Reds 5

At Cincinnati, Ron Cey singled for his fifth straight hit, with one out in the ninth inning, and then scored from first on a single by Joe Ferguson to give Los Angeles a 6-5 victory over the Reds in the first game of a doubleheader.

Twins 4, Rangers 3

At Bloomington, Minn., relief ace Steve Foucault uncorked a wild pitch in the seventh inning, allowing Lyman Bostock to dash home with the winning run in a 4-3 triumph by the Twins over Texas. Dave Goltz, 5-3, had a career high of nine strikeouts in recording his fifth consecutive complete game triumph.

Brewers 5, Indians 4

At Milwaukee, Gorman Thomas delivered a two-run single with two out in the eighth inning to give the Brewers a 5-4 victory over Cleveland.

Yanks 4, Tigers 0

At Detroit, Rudy May pitched a four-hitter, facing just 28 batters, and Roy White hit a three-run home run in the sixth inning to lead New York to a 4-0 victory over the Tigers. Loser Bill Laxton, 0-3, had given up just one hit until Fred Stanley walked and Mickey Rivers beat out a bunt to start the sixth inning. White then put his fourth home run into the leftfield stands and Thurman Munson followed with his sixth homer.

Red Sox 3, Orioles 1

At Boston, Rick Wise tossed a six-hitter and Rick Burleson scored two runs, one on his third homer of the year, to lead the Red Sox to a 3-1 triumph over Baltimore. Wise, who pitched a shutout in his last start, held the Orioles scoreless until the ninth when Bob Grich homered with one out.

The Red Sox scored their first run in the fifth inning on two Baltimore errors. Burleson singled to center, then stole second and took off for third when catcher Dave Duncan's throw went into centerfield. Centerfielder Paul Blair's throw to third trying to nail Burleson went into the Oriole dugout, allowing Burleson to score.

More Sports News On Page 11

League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
	24	15	.615	—
	22	18	.550	2 1/2
	19	20	.487	5
	18	21	.462	6
	15	19	.441	6 1/2
	16	22	.421	7 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
·ty	24	16	.600	—
	24	16	.600	—
	20	20	.500	4
	19	19	.500	4
	20	24	.455	6
	18	29	.383	9 1/2

·y's games not included.)

Friday's Results
·e 4, Boston 1.
·k 9, Detroit 5.
·d at Milwaukee, rain.
Minnesota 0.
City 3, California 0.
11, Chicago 0.

Saturday's Results
·a 5, Texas 1.
4, New York 1.
·d 6, Milwaukee 0.
2, Chicago 0.
·e 7, Boston 2.
·a 3, Kansas City 2 (1st).
·a 7, Kansas City 2 (2d).

Sunday's Games
·rk 4, Detroit 0.
3, Baltimore 1.
·ta 4, Texas 3.
·ee 5, Cleveland 4.
City at California.
at Oakland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
·ia	28	10	.737	—
	23	18	.561	6 1/2
	23	22	.511	8 1/2
	19	22	.463	10 1/2
	19	25	.432	12
	16	22	.421	12

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
	26	16	.619	—
·es	27	17	.614	—
	22	21	.512	4 1/2
	19	26	.422	8 1/2
	16	27	.372	10 1/2
·isco	17	29	.370	11

·y's games not included.)

Friday's Results
·gh at Chicago, rain.
at Atlanta, rain.
·ati 9, Los Angeles 0.
·is 6, New York 0.
·phia 16, Montreal 3.
·ncisco 5, San Diego 0

Saturday's Results
·ati 6, Los Angeles 5.
4, Atlanta 3.
·phia 6, Montreal 1.
·is 3, New York 2.
·go 4, San Francisco 0.
4, Pittsburgh 1.

Sunday's Games
·geles 6, Cincinnati 5 (1st).
·phia 7, Montreal 1.
5, Atlanta 2 (1st).
·is 6, New York 5.
·gh 4, Chicago 2.
·ancisco at San Diego.

·nester Defeated

L, May 30 (UPI).—A Korean all-star soccer se- defeated Manchester City in, 4-2, in a exhibition re today.

Reds Come Back in 9th, Regain 1st From Dodgers

CINCINNATI, May 30 (AP).—Ken Griffey tripled home the tying run with two out in the ninth inning and scored on Joe Morgan's single, capping a three-run rally against Los Angeles relief ace Mike Marshall that gave the Cincinnati Reds a 6-5 victory over the Dodgers.

The triumph lifted the Reds back into first place in the National League West, five percentage points ahead of the Dodgers, who have dropped four of their last five games.

Los Angeles starter Rich Rhoden had settled down after falling behind in the first inning, 2-0, but was relieved by Marshall after Dave Concepcion opened the ninth with a single, the 10th hit off Rhoden.

Cesar Geronimo greeted Marshall with a single and pinch-hitter Ed Armbrister sacrificed. Concepcion scored on Pete Rose's infield out, Griffey tripled to right-center and scored on Morgan's single.

Cardinals 3, Mets 2

At New York, Reggie Smith led off the 10th inning with his eighth home run to lift St. Louis to a 3-2 victory over the Mets. Smith's home run came off reliever Ken Sanders, 1-1, who was facing his first batter of the game. Al Hrabosky, 2-4, picked up the victory with 1 1-3 innings of relief.

Padres 4, Giants 0

At San Diego, Dave Freisleben spaced 10 hits for his second consecutive shutout and Doug Rader doubled to key a three-run seventh inning that led the Padres to a 4-0 triumph over San Francisco.

Astros 4, Braves 3

At Atlanta, José Cruz doubled in a run and then scored on a single by Ken Boswell in the eighth inning to give Houston a 4-3 victory over the Braves.

Winning pitcher Joe Niekro, 3-5, worked the first eight innings, allowing only four hits, and helped himself with his first major league home run. It was off his brother Phil, in the seventh inning, to tie the game at 2-2. Phil Niekro took the loss, dropping his record to 3-4.

Phillies 6, Expos 1

At Philadelphia, Dick Allen's two-run homer triggered a four-run seventh inning that paced the

Saturday

Phillies to a 6-1 triumph over Montreal. The victory was the 21st in the last 25 games for the Phillies, who opened a 6 1/2-game lead over the Pittsburgh Pirates in the National League East.

Cubs 4, Pirates 1

At Chicago, Rick Monday slammed a three-run homer in the seventh inning to power the Cubs to a 4-1 triumph over Pittsburgh.

Orioles 7, Red Sox 2

At Boston, Jim Palmer, regaining his sharp control, held the Red Sox to seven hits in pitching Baltimore to a 7-2 victory.

A's 2, White Sox 0

At Oakland, Calif., Vida Blue stopped Chicago on five hits as the A's won, 2-0, for their second consecutive shutout. The A's had only six hits off loser Terry Forster, 1-2, who hasn't beaten Oakland in nearly three years.

Twins 5, Rangers 1

At Bloomington, Minn., right-hander Jim Hughes hurled a three-hitter as his Twins won, 5-1, over Texas. Hughes, 1-5, had a no-hitter for 6 2/3 innings before Tom Grieve doubled to the right-field fence.

Indians 6, Brewers 0

At Milwaukee, Rick Manning hit a grand-slam homer and Duane Kuiper drove in two runs with a bases-loaded single as Cleveland scored all its runs in the tenth inning to post a 6-0 victory over the Brewers. The Indians' Jackie Brown hurled a five-hitter.

Tigers 4, Yankees 1

At Detroit, Jason Thompson hit a two-run homer and Dave Roberts pitched a three-hitter to give the Tigers a 4-1 victory over New York.

Angels 3, Royals 2
Angels 7, Royals 2

At Anaheim, Calif., Bruce Bochte singled home a run and Dave Chalk singled home two to highlight a six-run eighth inning that lifted the Angels to a 7-2 victory over Kansas City for a sweep of their doubleheader. The Angels won the opener, 3-2, with a three-run rally in the ninth capped by Andy Etchebarren's run-scoring single.

Yankees Halt Leflore at 30

DETROIT, May 30 (AP).—The New York Yankees stopped Ron LeFlore's hitting streak at 30 games Friday night and went on their own power-hitting streak to defeat the Detroit Tigers, 9-5.

LeFlore flied to right, ground-

Friday

ed out to third, forced a runner and took a called third strike in four appearances against Ed Figueroa and reliever Tippy Martinez. Taking his position in center field after the strikeout, LeFlore received a huge ovation. The bleacherites chanted "LeFlore! LeFlore! LeFlore!"

The Yankees hit four home runs but it was a surge in the fourth inning—three homers within a span of eight pitches—that gave them a lead they never relinquished. Tiger starter Vern Ruhle had retired the first nine men he faced.

Mickey Rivers opened the fourth with his third homer of the year. ...... Roy White walked. Thurman Munson followed with his fifth round-tripper, a blast off the upper-right-center-field facing. On the next pitch, Chris Chambliss unloaded.

LeFlore fell four short of the American League record for hitting safely in consecutive games from the start of a season. George Sisler hit in 34 games for the St. Louis Browns in 1925. Rico Carty hit in 31 straight games for the National League's Atlanta in 1970.

The all-time record for hitting in consecutive games—56—was set by the Yankees' Joe DiMaggio in 1941.

Russian Women Win European Basketball

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, May 30.—The Soviet Union women never had a tough game as they won their 13th straight European title in women's basketball.

The Russians went undefeated in six games, with their final triumph 62-30 over second-place finisher Czechoslovakia Friday. Finishing third in the tournament was Bulgaria, with France fourth.

Conteh Title Defense Put Off to October

LONDON, May 30 (Reuters).—The World Boxing Council light-heavyweight title bout between champion John Conteh of Britain and American Alvaro Lopez, scheduled for June 13 in Kampala, Uganda, has been postponed again, promoter Don Majeski said here Friday.

The fight, which is now planned for October in Kampala, was originally set for March, but was put back a month because of television communications problems. Then Conteh broke his right hand in training and the match was rearranged for June 13. Majeski said that Conteh was due to have a bone graft operation next week, and doctors said he would be unable to fight until October.

Ghana Beats Wroclaw

WARSAW, May 30 (Reuters).—Ghana's national soccer squad beat Poland's Wroclaw, 1-0, in an exhibition game here.

NBA Suns Cut Deficit to 2-1

PHOENIX, May 30 (AP).—Rookie-of-the-year Alvan Adams scored 33 points, 12 in the last five minutes, leading the Phoenix Suns to a 105-98 victory today over the Boston Celtics in the National Basketball Association championship series.

The victory was the Suns' first after two losses at Boston in the best-of-seven series and was their first triumph over the Celtics in nine games. It also was the Suns' 18th victory in their last 19 home games.

Trailing in the third quarter by 23 points, the Celtics closed to within two twice in the final three minutes but each time Adams cut them off with a basket to keep Phoenix on top.

Paul Westphal, who had 22 points, also added two key baskets in the final two minutes.

Jo Jo White scored 24 points for the Celtics, who lost center Dave Cowens on fouls with 5:18 left.

Bullets Sign Motta

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT).—The merry-go-round of pro basketball dismissals and hirings caught Dick Motta Friday. The coach of Chicago for the last eight seasons was named the coach of the Washington Bullets, a post left vacant by the dismissal of K.C. Jones earlier in the month.

The hiring of Motta shared the spotlight with the sale of the Philadelphia 76ers of the National Basketball Association to F. Eugene Dixon, listed as one of the 10 wealthiest men in the Philadelphia area.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES
NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis ...... 002 040 000—6 8 1
New York ... 000 000 000—0 3 2
Curtis (3-4) and Simmons: Swan, Meyrick (5), Baldwin (6), Sanders (9) and Grote. L—Swan (2-4). HR—Crawford (4th), McBride (2d).

Los Angeles ... 000 000 000—0 5 1
Cincinnati ...... 410 000 40x—9 12 0
Sutton, Marshall (8) and Yeager; Zachry (4-0) and Bench. L—Sutton (4-5). HR—Morgan (6th), Bench (7th), Foster (8th).

Montreal ...... 201 000 000—3 7 2
Philadelphia ... 060 002 26x—16 11 0
Stanhouse, Scherman (2), Lang (5), Granger (6), Dunning (7) and Foote; Underwood, Reed (5) and Boone. W—Reed (3-1). L—Stanhouse (2-1).

San Fran. ... 200 000 012—5 10 0
San Diego ..... 000 000 000—0 3 2
Montefusco (6-3) and Rader; Foster, Spillner (7), Tomlin (9), Reynolds (9) and Kendall, Davis (9). L—Foster (0-2).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York ...... 000 420 210—9 11 2
Detroit .... 010 004 000—5 5 3
Figueroa, Martinez (6) and Munson; Ruhle, Crawford (4), Hiller (7), Grilli (9) and Kimm. W—Figueroa (5-3). L—Ruhle (3-1). HR—Rivers (3d), Munson (5th), Chambliss (6th), White (3d), Johnson (3d).

Texas .... 400 000 000—4 10 0
Minnesota ...... 000 000 000—0 8 0
Umbarger (5-3) and Sundberg; Luebber, Burgmeier (7), Campbell (9) and Wynegar. L—Luebber (0-2). HR—Burroughs (7th).

Baltimore ...... 100 030 000—4 8 0
Boston .... 000 000 100—1 9 1
Garland, D. Miller (9), G. Jackson (9) and Duncan; Cleveland, Willoughby (8) and Fisk. W—Garland (4-0). L—Cleveland (3-1).

Kansas City ... 000 100 020—3 10 0
California ...... 000 000 000—0 6 1
Bird (5-1) and Stinson; Ryan (3-6) and Etchebarren, Garrett (8).

Chicago .... 000 000 000—0 6 0
Oakland .... 090 200 000—11 16 0
B. Johnson, Barrios (2) and Downing, Varney (9); Bahnsen (2-1) and Haney. HR—McMullen (1st), Garner (2d), Williams (4th), Bando (7th).

SATURDAY'S GAMES
AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York ...... 000 000 001—1 2 1
Detroit .... 100 002 10x—4 7 1
Ellis (4-3) and Healy; Roberts (4-3) and Wockenfuss. HR—Thompson (2d), Wockenfuss (2d).

Texas .... 000 000 001—1 3 0
Minnesota ...... 100 000 22x—5 11 1
Hargan, Hoerner (7), Terpko (8) and Sundberg; Hughes (1-5) and Wynegar. L—Hargan (1-2).

Cleve. .... 000 000 000 6—6 9 0
Milwaukee ... 000 000 000 0—0 5 0
Brown (5-1) and Ashby; Colborn, Augustine (10), Murphy (10) and Porter. L—Colborn (2-6). HR—Manning (2d).

Chicago .... 000 000 000—0 5 1
Oakland .... 010 001 00x—2 6 0
Forster (1-2) and Downing; Blue (5-5) and Haney.

(First Game)

Kansas City ... 010 010 000—2 9 0
California ...... 000 000 003—3 6 0
Busby, Mingori (9), Littell (9) and Wathan; Monge (2-1) and Herrmann, Etchebarren (8). L—Littell (2-1).

(Second Game)

Kansas City ... 000 100 001—2 7 2
California ...... 000 010 06x—7 8 2
Pitzmorris, Hall (8) and Stinson, Ross, Hartzell (9) and Etchebarren, Herrmann (8). W—Ross (2-6). L—Pitzmorris (5-2).

Baltimore ...... 000 220 201—7 14 1
Boston .... 001 000 100—2 7 0
Palmer (6-5) and Duncan; Tiant, Pole (6), Jones (8) and Montgomery. L—Tiant (6-3). HR—Petrocelli (3d).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh .... 010 000 000—1 8 0
Chicago .... 100 000 30x—4 9 0
Kison (3-4) and Dyer; Bonham, Zamora (8) and Swisher. W—Bonham (3-2). HR—Monday (9th).

Los Angeles ... 021 100 000—5 8 0
Cincinnati ...... 200 000 013—6 13 1
Rhoden, Marshall (9) and Yeager; Billingham, Borbon (6), Eastwick (8) and Bench. W—Eastwick (3-3). L—Marshall (2-2). HR—Garvey (3d), Perez (4th).

Houston .... 010 000 120—4 5 2
Atlanta .... 200 000 010—3 6 2
J. Niekro, Forsch (9) and Jutze; P. Niekro, Leon (8) and Pocoroba, Correll (9). W—J. Niekro (3-5). L—P. Niekro (3-4). HR—J. Niekro (1st), Wynn (5th).

Montreal .... 000 000 100—1 7 2
Philadelphia ... 100 010 40x—6 10 0
Carrithers, Granger (7), Murray (8) and Carter; Christenson, Garber (6) and Boone. W—Christenson (6-1). L—Carrithers (1-3). HR—Allen (2d).

St. Louis ...... 000 100 010 1—3 11 0
New York ... 000 110 000 0—2 9 1
Forsch, Wallace (7), Hrabosky (8) and Simmons; Lolich, Lockwood (8), Sanders (9), Myrick (9) and Hodges, Grote (10). W—Hrabosky (2-4). L—Sanders (1-1). HR—Milner (5th).

San Fran. ...... 000 000 000—0 10 2
San Diego ...... 010 000 30x—4 9 0
Dressler, Moffitt (5), Heaverlo (8) and Rader, Sadek (8); Freisleben (2-0) and Kendall, B. Davis (9). L—Dressler (1-3).

Observer

Peter Minuit Carter

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Having discovered late in the day that Jimmy Carter is "a friend" of New York, Mayor Beame has given the Georgian his political endorsement. We have a record of the historic meeting between the two earlier this week.



Baker

When Carter entered the mayor's office, he gazed around for some time before spotting Beame. "I'm over here behind the desk," said the mayor. "Good gracious," said Carter. "You're such a little fellow. I didn't see you at first."

The mayor said he was a good bit bigger than a peanut, and Carter did not seem to have much trouble seeing peanuts, judging from the figures on his farming income. Carter said he loved peanuts and that this affection was so deep-rooted that, among all the varieties of people whom he loved, there were none he loved more warmly than those who were peanut size.

Beame said Carter wasn't so big himself, and what's more, his teeth weren't half as big as the cartoonists made them appear. Carter said he loved cartoonists, which prompted Mayor Beame to ask if Carter loved New York.

Carter said he might love New York very much if he became President of the United States. Beame rubbed his palms and said that was the kind of talk he liked to hear. He told Carter that as mayor he was facing an absolutely hopeless problem.

Carter said no problem was absolutely hopeless. In fact, he was there to tell Mayor Beame how the worst problems could be overcome.

* * *

"How?" asked the mayor.

"By prayer," said Carter.

The mayor leaped from his chair and seized Carter by the windpipe. Carter dislodged him and urged him to remember that, like most Americans, he, Mayor Beame, was a good person who had suffered from poor leadership in Washington in recent years.

Mayor Beame replied that the poor leadership from which he had suffered was in Albany. Carter asked where Albany was. Mayor Beame said he wanted to talk about money, not geography.

Carter said he loved geography and particularly loved geographers who were good people.

"I need money!" Mayor Beame screamed.

Carter surreptitiously tested the door handle behind his back and discovered it was locked. "I could let you have 10 until Saturday," he told Mayor Beame.

The mayor told Carter to "quit playing it cute" and let him know immediately if he, Carter, intended to come across with money.

Carter asked if the mayor was offering to make a deal, to which the mayor replied, "Beame's my name and dealing's my game."

"All right, I'll tell you what," said Carter, "if you'll unlock the door, I'll let you have 20 bucks until Saturday." Carter said this was his last offer.

Mayor Beame beamed, which led Carter to observe that he felt even uneasier when Mayor Beame beamed than he did when Mayor Beame screamed. "You deem my beam worse than my scream, it seems," said the mayor. "And with good reason. My years of negotiating with city unions give me a sixth sense to tell me when I'm winning a negotiation."

Carter recoiled. He seemed visibly shaken. He said he hoped he was not going to be treated as brutally in this negotiation as the city treated its municipal unions.

* * *

Mayor Beame chuckled a nasty little chuckle and told Carter he had better do some of his famous praying while there was still time. Carter was no longer dealing with the United Auto Workers and Leonard Woodcock, he warned, but was now in the big time, in New York where the city understood a thing or two about negotiating.

Carter said he was puce with terror and would, therefore, make one last final offer. If Mayor Beame would unlock the door immediately, he, Carter, would let him have $25 until Saturday. But not one cent more.

The mayor said he liked Carter's negotiating style. He would like to negotiate with him all day. Carter replied that if Mayor Beame wanted to go for $30 until Saturday, Beame would have to sweeten the deal.

The mayor challenged Carter to go ahead and make an offer so that he, Mayor Beame, could give him a taste of the cunning bargaining techniques which had made New York a graveyard for hagglers ever since the Indians had unloaded Manhattan on the Dutch for $24.

"OK," said Carter, "I'll let you have $30 until Saturday if you unlock the door and endorse me for president."

The mayor pounced. "Not a chance, Carter! Not a chance in the world! Except on one condition. You've got to announce you are a friend of New York."

Carter said he knew when he was whipped and, as Mayor Beame unlocked the door, Carter handed over $30 and said, "I am a friend of New York." Whereupon Mayor Beame led the defeated Carter outside and proclaimed another bargaining triumph for New York City by endorsing him for the presidency.

'I had such high hopes then. We were going to organize the American workers, achieve graduated income tax, a public health program and international peace.'

The Unbowed Women of Vassar's Class of '26

By Joyce Maynard

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., (NYT).—Three young girls in faded jeans sitting on the dormitory steps might only vaguely know who Rudy Vallee was, but Frances Pruyn remembers. He serenaded her, from the grass below Room 812, in the North Tower of Vassar, in the spring of 1924.

Last week, Mrs. Pruyn returned to Vassar, along with 87 of her classmates, for the 50th reunion, of the class of 1926. Some of the women, whose ages were 71 and 72, looked frail, and most took their time climbing steps, but it was by and large a lively group.

There's been a Depression since 1926, and more than one war. Chapel is no longer compulsory. There are blacks at Vassar now—and men—and the scent drifting through the halls of dormitories like North Tower is less likely to be lily-of-the-valley toilet water than marijuana. The old ballroom has been turned into a cafeteria.

Almost half of the girls who waltzed and Charlestoned there, and surreptitiously smoked cigarettes behind the chapel, and picked 10,000 daisies for Graduation Day in 1926, are dead now (or, in the words of Frances Stevenson Pruyn, "in necrology").

But a surprisingly large number of those still living showed up at the reunion. Most of the ones who married (as most of the class did) are widowed now, and, as one of them put it, "losing the man you were closest with makes you go back to earlier times, to the closeness you once had with your women friends."

Power of Number

"You just can't get away from the power of the number," said Helen Brandt Ross. "It's 50. That's five-zero. That's big."

Winifred Armstrong said, "I just wanted to see what everyone looked like."

In spite of a few canes, the class of '26 remained an impressively spry-looking and, in some cases, a positively glamorous group. At the first reunion dinner Friday night, several wore false eyelashes. Connie Smith Whitman sported earrings made from flashcubes. Elizabeth Hyde Brownell wore leopard-skin-striped jersey, and Peggy Miller Gaillard inspired the husband of one of the women to remark that she'd always been the prettiest girl in the class.

It was the tradition at Vassar back in 1926 for the students to choose the 20 best-looking girls every year, to form the famous Daisy Chain at graduation.

"We all dressed identically back then," said Martha Stokes Shick, surveying the rich variation of clothing worn by the younger women from more recent classes, milling about at the reunion. "There was none of this individuality business. We all had our hair bobbed. We all had chemises and fur coats for West Point and a brand of bra known as 'Boyish Form.' They were the worst!"

The reunion display also featured pages from an old Vassar Latin exam and a question from a physical culture exam that read "Describe perfect postural position, sitting and standing."

The '26 graduates, studying the exhibit, seemed divided in their view of "the Vassar education."

Peg Eighmy is a third-generation Vassar graduate, one of those who were registered at the school from birth. Her memories of Vassar concern the singing of class songs on the steps of Main Hall and tea dances with Yale boys.

Agnes Sailer and Alice Hall Larkin and Kitty Pollak Ellickson, on the other hand, describe themselves as members of "the intellectual set," who spent most of their time in the library, or working on the 1924 presidential campaign of Robert M. La Follette, and researching the conditions of West Virginia coal miners.

Bright Sun

For Agnes Larking, a small woman in tennis shoes, whose hair is still dark brown, a highlight of the Vassar years was hearing Eugene Debs speak. "I had such high hopes then," she sighed. "We were going to organize the American workers, achieve graduated income tax, a public health program and international peace."

The sun shone very bright, in Poughkeepsie, on June 8, 1926, the day the 233 members of the class of '26 graduated. That afternoon a local newspaper headline announced: "33 Graduates Confess to Their Engagements. One Married Secretly Since 1924." Many of those who didn't yet wear rings headed for New York City. "We thought the world was going to be our oyster," said Katherine Fite Lincoln.

Some of the girls went on from college to European tours. Several became buyers at Macy's.

"I assumed there would be no difficulty combining career, marriage and a family," said Kitty Ellickson, a slim, simply dressed woman who went on after Vassar to become a labor economist for the CIO. "It never occurred to me that out of the entire Vassar faculty, there wasn't one woman who had all three."

The Class of '26 Reunion Bulletin is filled with references to postgraduate secretarial work. There are a couple of doctors in the class, and a number of teachers and researchers and librarians. By far the most common, though, are the entries describing "a brief flurry" of a career, followed by marriage, children and volunteer work.

"We were raised to think of charity work like a career," said one woman. "I have lived by the rule," said Charlotte Hageman, "that since I have been given so much in family, education and work, much was to be expected of me."

There is some defensiveness, and a tone of apology, in many of the class members' entries in the bulletin. "I suppose my life has been dull," writes one woman, "but since I'm on the dull side myself, I'm quite content." "I always was retired," writes another. "We used to call it 'being a lady of leisure.'"

There were very few divorces among the class of '26. But a number of the women never married. "The next time around," writes Miss Margaret Feldman, "I am going to take George Bernard Shaw's advice: 'Every woman is entitled to one child with no questions asked.'"

One woman writes in the bulletin that her husband suffers from arteriosclerosis and can't be left alone for any length of time. "I have had to take over his role, as well as being housewife, practical nurse and general guardian," she says. "I find this very frustrating and foreign to my desires and aptitudes, but keep reminding myself that my priceless Vassar education was meant to prepare me for the realities of life, however unpleasant."

But the prevailing spirit at the reunion was one of contentment. Sitting outdoors under maples and dogwood they remembered as saplings, the women ate chicken legs and strawberries and spoke enthusiastically of the new Vassar curriculum with its courses in obscure languages and computer science. The only disapproval, registered by most of them, concerned the college's decision, a few years back, to admit men.

"This coed living is very unlovely," said Helen Estabrook Stoddard. "How can you fall in love with a man, if you see him coming out of the bathroom every morning?"

As for their own lives, there were few regrets expressed. Agnes Sailer mentioned yoga and mind control, and wished she'd taken up health food earlier. Katharine (Jonesy) Baker, her fine white hair blowing in the wind, said the nice thing about being old was that things didn't matter so much. "I don't care what people think of me any more," she said.

Frances Pruyn looked out across the campus, to a group of students playing with a Frisbee. "The year we graduated," she said, "I remember looking at all the ancient ladies from the class of 1876, coming back for their reunion. You never think you'll be that old."



HONORED—Former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir during ceremony Friday at Wellesley College in Massachusetts, where she was presented an honorary law degree.

PEOPLE: *Female Cadets 'Silly,' Westmoreland Declares*

Gen. William Westmoreland said Saturday that it was "silly" to permit women to enroll at the West Point military academy. "It's depriving young men of the limited places that are there," the former Army chief of staff and West Point superintendent said. "The purpose of West Point is to train combat officers, and women are not physically able to lead in combat. Maybe you could find one woman in 10,000 who could lead in combat, but she would be a freak and we're not running the military academy for freaks," he said at a news conference in Middletown, Ohio, where he spoke during Memorial Day services at a local cemetery. He said the decision to permit women at West Point was an overreaction by Congress to the pressure of feminist groups and predicted the move might water down the academy's curriculum and could create morale problems among the men attending the academy. "The pendulum has gone too far," Westmoreland said. "They're asking women to do impossible things. I don't believe women can carry a pack, live in a foxhole or go a week without taking a bath."

* * *

However, at West Point, an academy spokesman said that when the first female cadets report on July 7 they'll find that few changes have been made in the rigorous summer training program to accommodate them. He said a recently completed study showed "women possess much higher levels of physical ability" than previously thought. "With the exception of the feminists, most people were telling us that women couldn't hack it," said James Peterson of the academy's physical education staff, principal designer of the study. Peterson said the 10-week study of 60 women from local high schools found that only limited adjustments need to be made before the first female plebes arrive. He said that although women have low levels of upper-body strength "they possess extraordinarily high levels of lower-body strength." He said the average woman in the study could leg-press nearly half her [illegible]. "The kind of women [illegible] who are being accepted [illegible] Point don't want to be [illegible]ed. They want to achie[illegible] same standards of excell[illegible] the men cadets," Peters[illegible]

* * *

The Justice Departme[illegible] agreed not to prosecute [illegible] Ray in exchange for [illegible] about her financial and [illegible] relationships with Rep. [illegible] Hays, D-Ohio, and oth[illegible] and present members o[illegible] gress, a well-informed [illegible] has told The New York [illegible] The source said that [illegible] specifying the Justice [illegible]ment's intention not to [illegible] indictment against Miss [illegible] delivered to Monroe Mi[illegible] her attorney last Monday [illegible] hours after Miss Ray [illegible] missed by Hays from th[illegible] of the House Admin[illegible] Committee, which he hel[illegible]ter Miss Ray was "off the [illegible] the source said, she spe[illegible] than 20 hours with FBI [illegible] over the next three [illegible] elaborating on her public[illegible]tion that Hays had pa[illegible] salary of $14,000 a year [illegible] mittee funds to remain a[illegible] to him for sexual purpose[illegible] Unlike a grant of imm[illegible]munity, which exempts a [illegible]vidual from prosecution [illegible] the basis of his own te[illegible] and which is more com[illegible] criminal cases, a letter o[illegible] like the one given Miss [illegible] protect her from any pro[illegible] based on any of the [illegible] generated by the Hays in[illegible]tion, The Times said. [illegible] FBI interview, according [illegible] of those familiar with [illegible]tent, contains "no further[illegible]ing revelations" about [illegible]tionship with Hays, wh[illegible] acknowledged on Tuesda[illegible] having first denied that[illegible] intimate with the 33-[illegible] North Carolinian. He [illegible], however, that she had [illegible] on the committee payro[illegible] his mistress. The Justice[illegible]ment is investigating the [illegible] misuse of federal funds [illegible] nection with Miss Ray's [illegible]ment in a number of Cap[illegible] offices over the last five y[illegible]

—SAMUEL JUS[illegible]

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ART HISTORIAN seeks furnished apartment Paris for self and sons till mid-July. Best references. Mrs. Massengale, 603.01.66 or Box 14,738, Herald, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED

IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT
The Iranian Motorcycle Association has been recently established with nationwide plans, looking for qualified staff.

1. TRACK MANAGER
Should be a man with extensive riding background and managerial qualities.

We pay good salary and other benefits. He has to set up a riding complex, including several tracks on a beautiful site, a service center, and a mechanical workshop.

2. MECHANIC
Experienced professional mechanic with the working experience with cross, trail and street bikes.

If you are qualified and interested to move to Iran, please send your resumé and if you need further information write to: Mr. Siamak Parsiabar, P.O. Box 35-71, Shemiran, Iran.

REQUIRED BY INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

Assistant to operational manager in Holland. Shorthand-typist, administrative ability. Good command of business English. Good education. Career girl, U.K. national. Good salary. Job leads to promotion. Applications held in strict confidence. Apply with full details to: Box 11,737, Herald Tribune, Paris.

$40,000 - $60,000
ENGLAND - NORTH SEA AREA

Worldwide, well-known American Company seeks Sales Representatives to call on U.S. Military and American employees of U.S. oil companies in England and the North Sea area. Our Company representatives have earned $4,000 to $6,000 per month in these areas. Must be U.S. citizen, well acquainted with northern Europe, some college, and able to furnish top references. Rapid advancement possible. Company executive will conduct interviews in Europe. Send resumé and photo to: Box 11,736, IHT, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL LAWYER in Paris requires English mother-tongue secretary, excellent typing skills, able to take initiative. Tel.: 859-22-90.

PERSONNEL WANTED

KELLY GIRL

recruits for immediate temporary assignments, bilingual secretaries with English shorthand & all English mother-tongue office personnel. Call any office in Paris: 5 Rue du Helder (9e), 770-55-69, 83 Bld. de la Gare (13e), 589-87-20, Tour Montparnasse (15e), 538-52-03.

PERMANENT POSITION with growth potential. Manufacturer of communications cable accessories with California, U.S.A., headquarters needs aggressive sales manager for France to expand and develop sales. Send resumé and salary requirements. Complete training in California. Reply to: Mr. Paul Knoblauch, Comtec GMBH, Am Dobben 14/16, 2800 Bremen, West Germany.

EUROPEAN HEADQUARTERS of American company seeks bright personable secretary, requires high level English stenographic skills + fluent conversational French. Congenial working environment, Sablons. Tel.: 758-98-04, Paris.

ANGLO-FRENCH LAWYERS require experienced bilingual secretary. Write with C.V. to GODARD, 167 Rue de l'Université, Paris (7e).

AMERICAN LAW FIRM dealing in films and entertainment field desires competent secretary, good skills, to take charge of small office, Mayfair area, London. Tel.: 01 493 8977.

TEMP RITE INTERNATIONAL, expansion rapide, restauration, collectivités offre à TRES BON JEUNE VENDEUR, bons appointements, avantages sociaux, avenir. Demande dynamisme, travail, expérience quelques années ou études équivalentes, téléphone, anglais, permis. Tél.: Paris, 225-04-42.

TRAVEL AGENCY seeks urgently secretary shorthand-typist, trilingual Spanish, English, French. If possible with tourism experience. Please write: Box 95,487, Herald Tribune, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED

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has several typists, accountants telephone & telex operators available for immediate replacements. Call: 538-52-03. Paris.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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QUALIFIED ENGLISH speaking nanny governess, available for 1 or 2 children, 4-16 years. Excellent references. Phone mornings: 504-40-94, Paris.

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